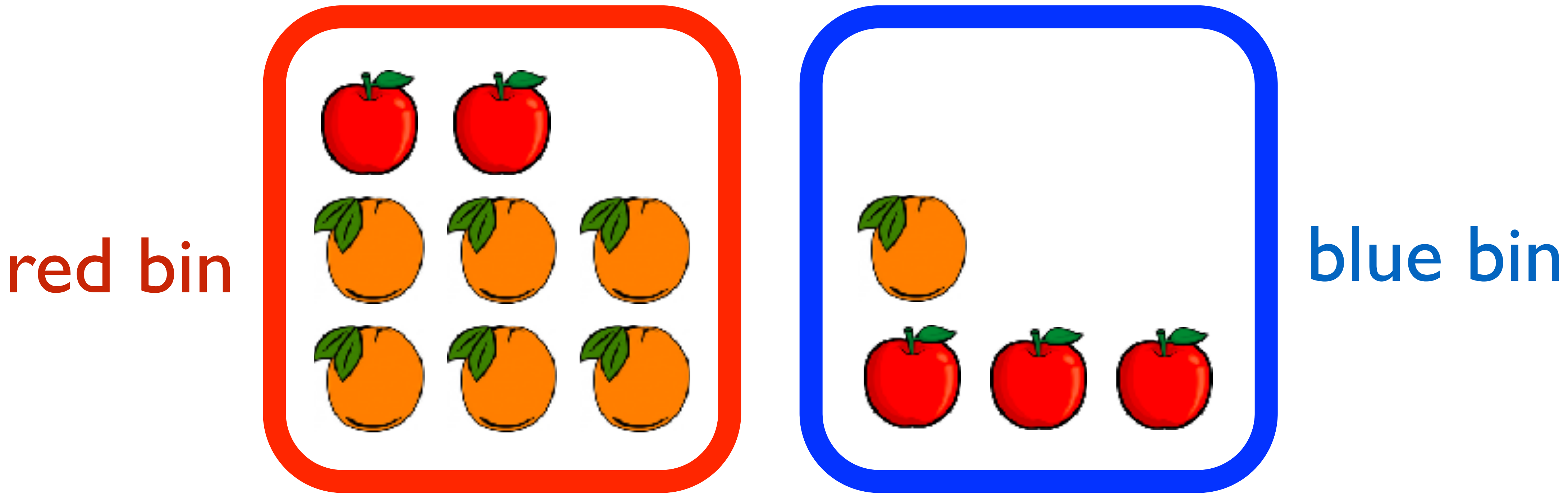
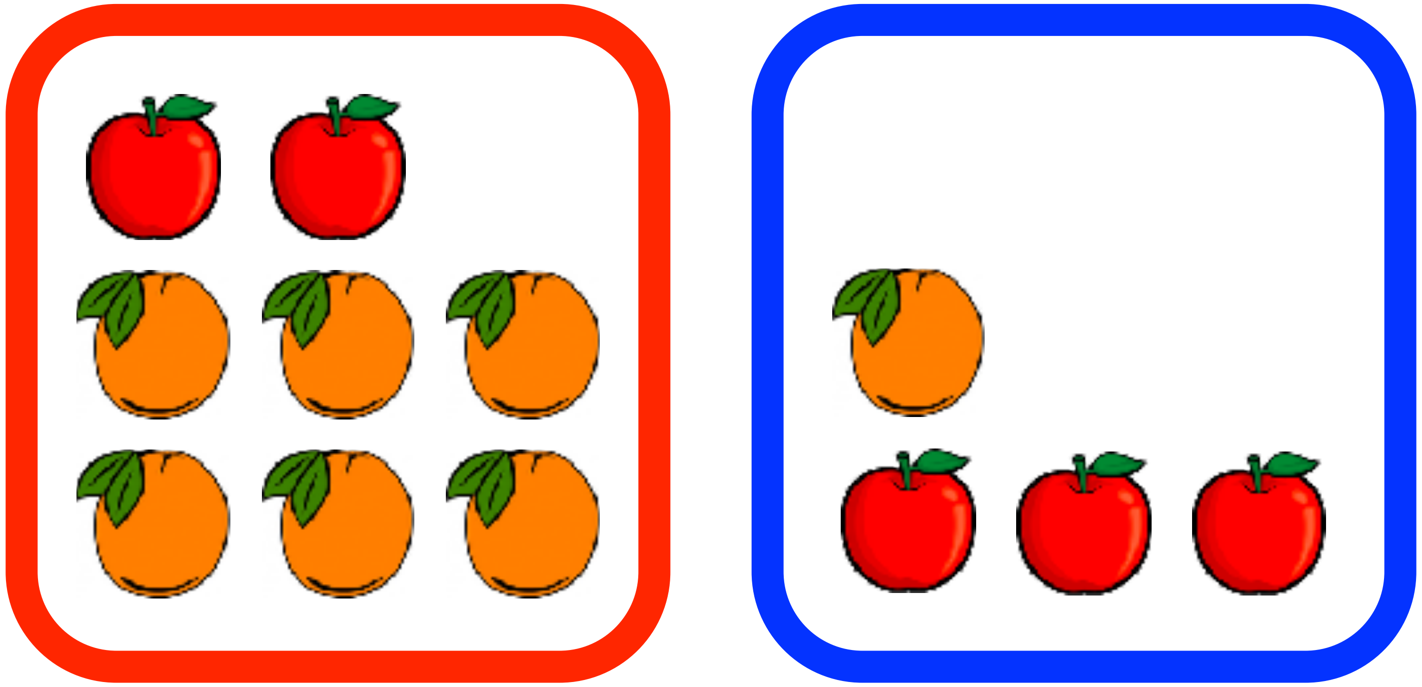
CS492: Probabilistic Programming

Posterior Inference and Basics of Anglican

Hongseok Yang
KAIST


red bin
blue bin

red bin

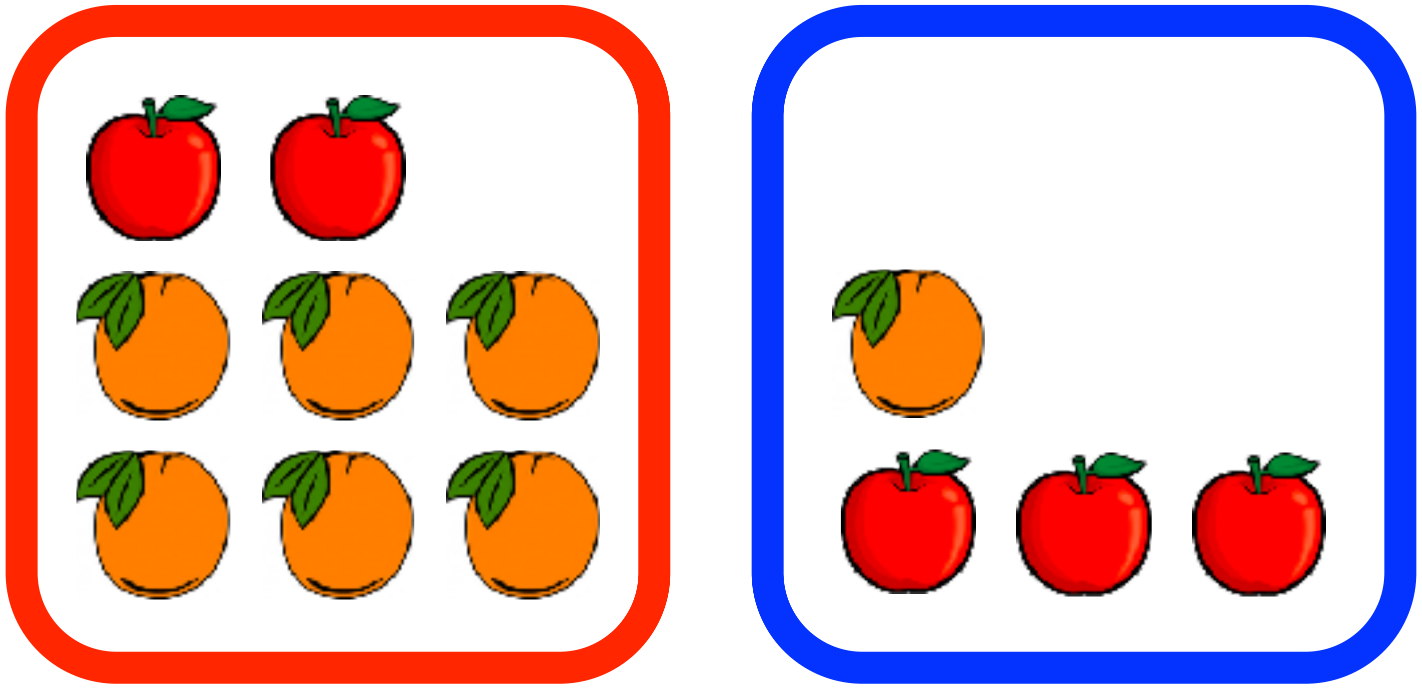


blue bin

I pick a bin.

p(red) = 1/6   p(blue) = 5/6

red bin



blue bin

I pick a bin. Then, I choose a fruit from the bin.

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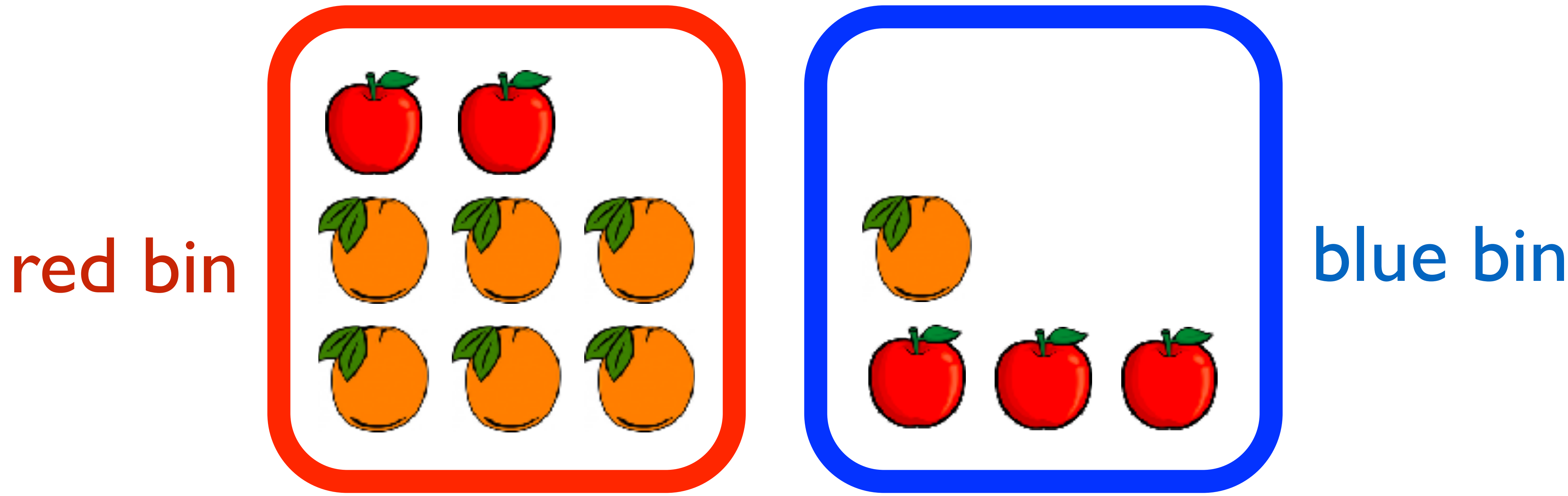

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[Q] If I pick an orange, what is the probability that I picked the blue bin?

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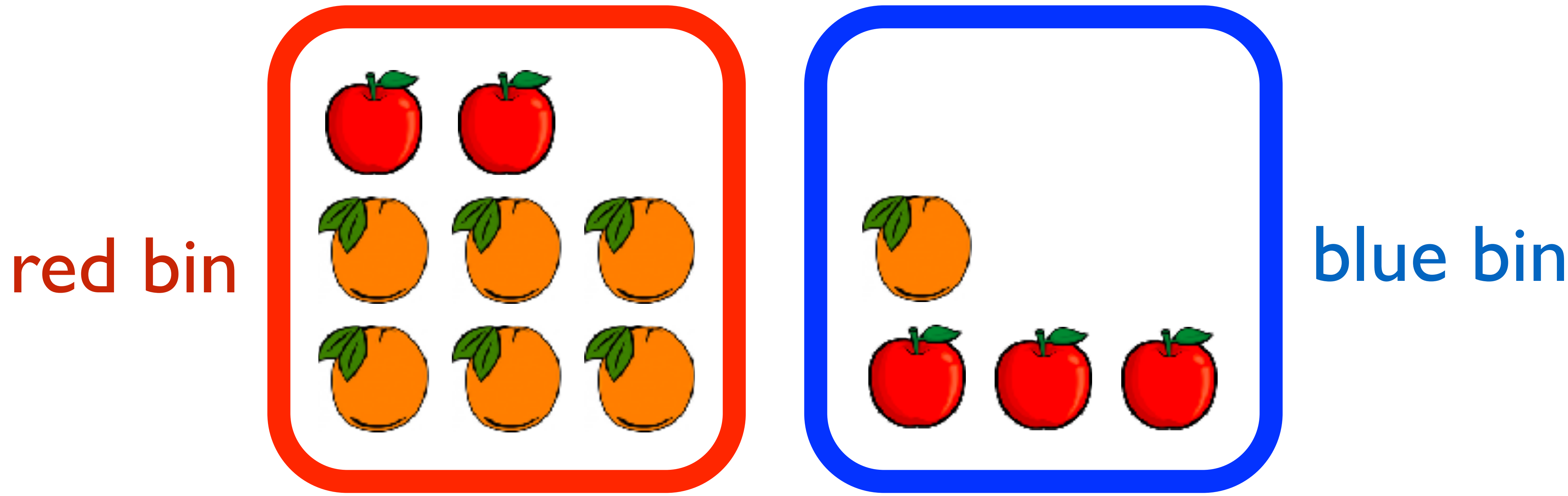

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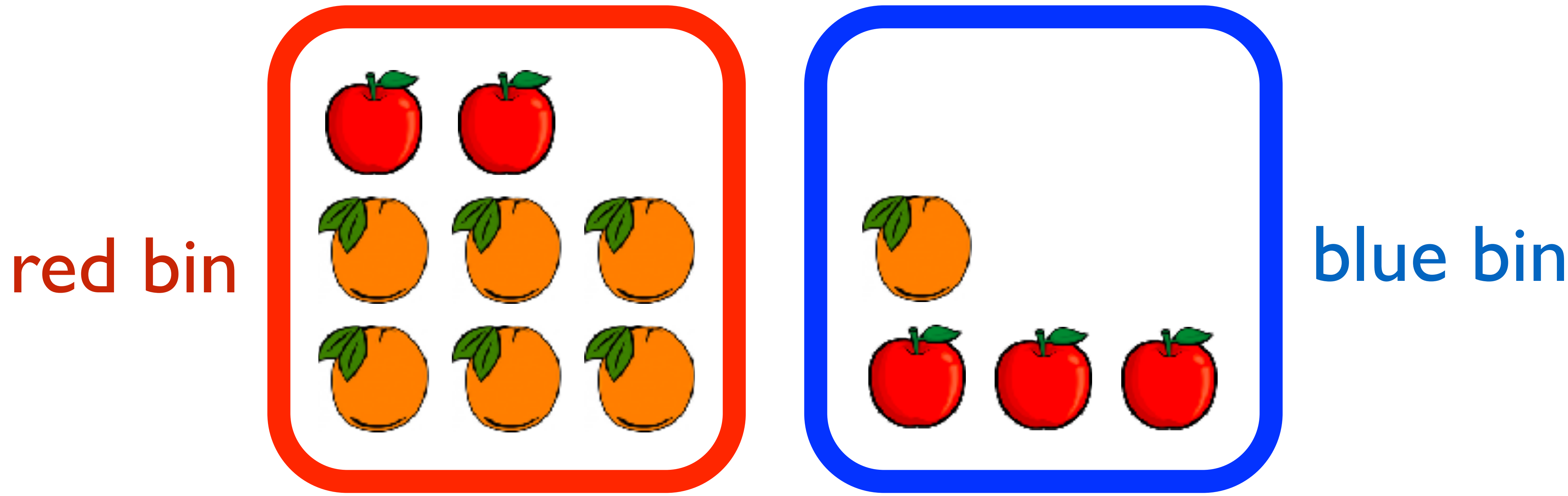

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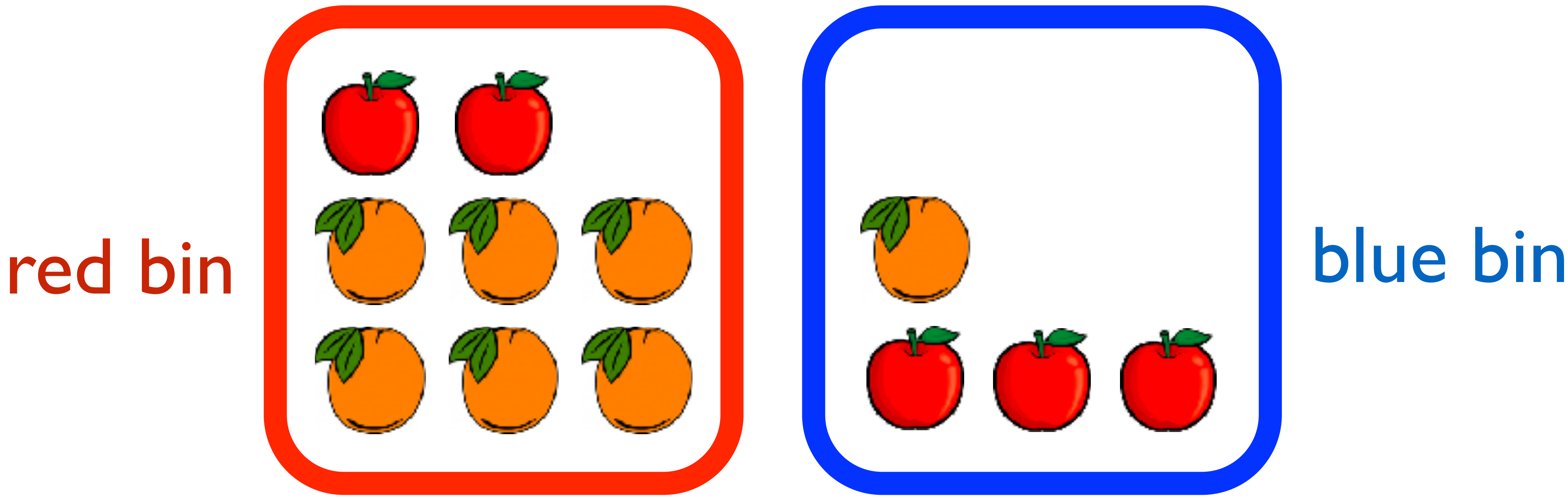

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[Q

$\boxed{\text{p(orange|red) = 3/4} \quad \text{p(orange|blue) = 1/4}}$

that I picked the blue bin?

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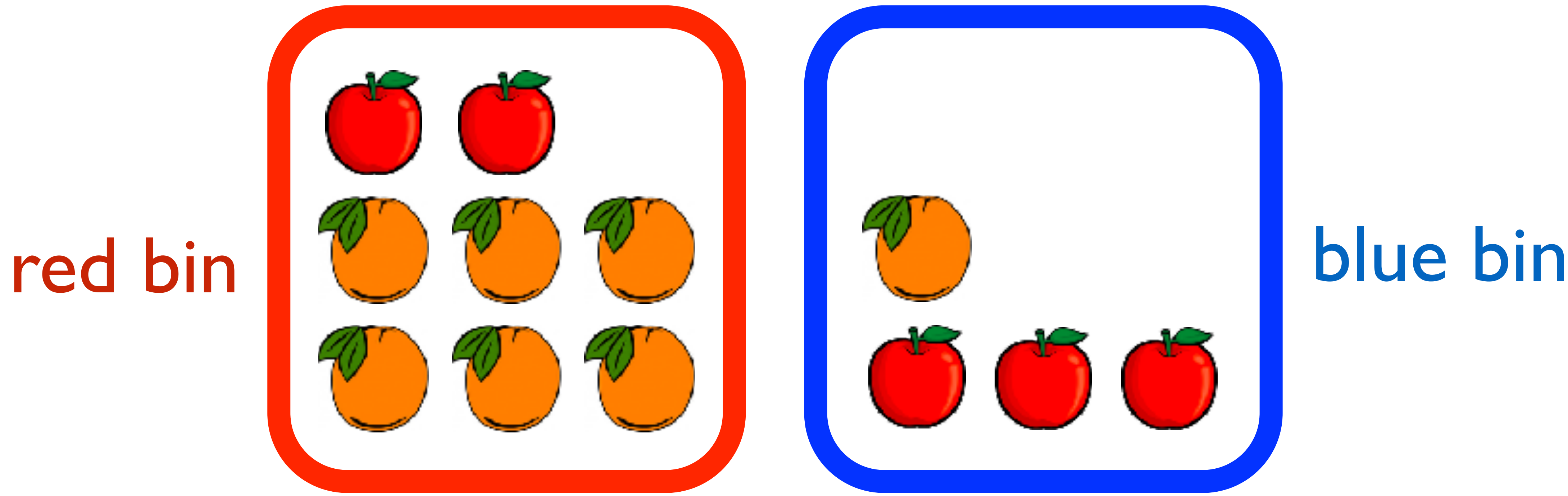

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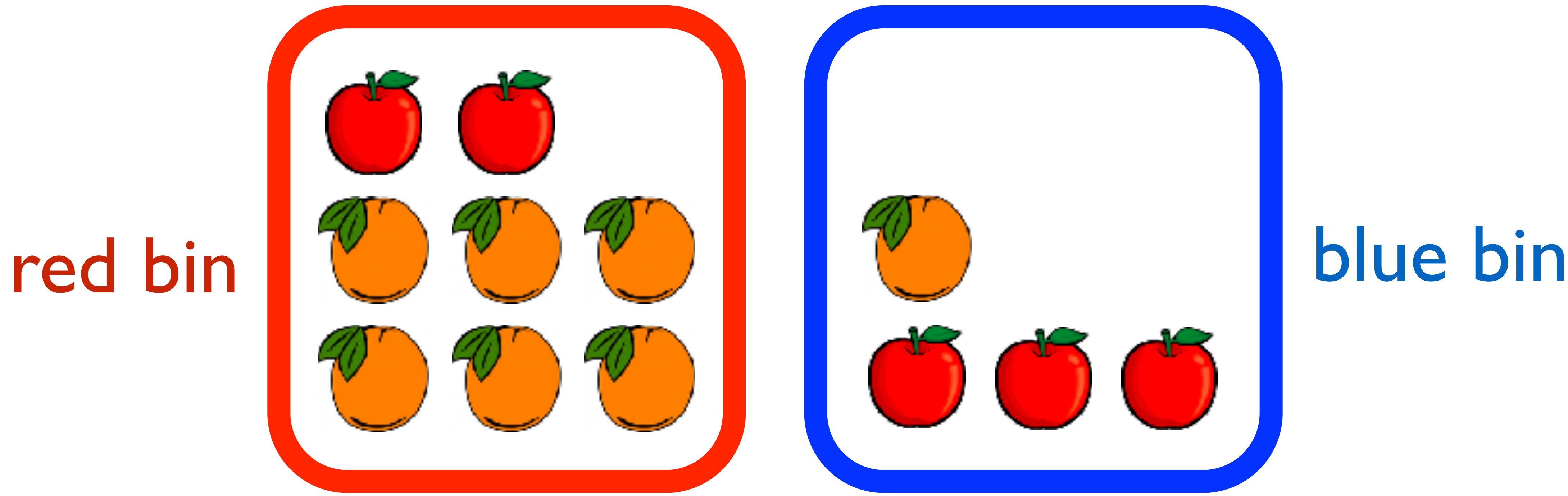

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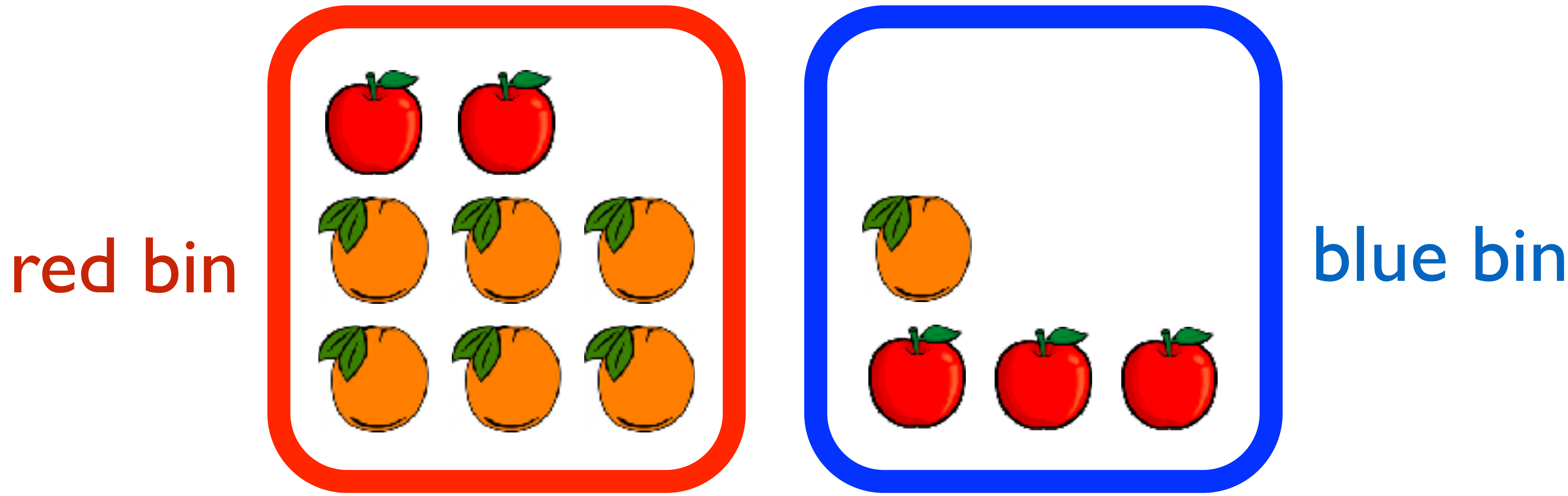

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Learning outcome

- Can describe prior, likelihood, posterior, Bayes' rule.
- Can solve the puzzle using Bayes' rule
- Can express/solve the puzzle in Anglican.
- Can explain importance sampling.

Today we will use discrete probabilities mostly.

Review of discrete probability, and posterior inference

- Consider random variables x,y,z,… having values in countable sets, such as {true,false} and $\mathbb{N}$.

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- Probability p assigns numbers between 0 and 1 for all possible value assignments of some variables.

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Conditional probability

$$p(x=v \mid y=w) =_{\text{def}} \frac{p(x=v, y=w)}{p(y=w)}$$

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[Lemma 2] (Bayes' rule)

$$p(x{=}v \mid y{=}w) = \frac{p(y{=}w \mid x{=}v) \times p(x{=}v)}{p(y{=}w)}$$

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In sloppy but simpler popular notation.

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$$p(x{=}v \mid y{=}w) =_{\text{def}} \frac{p(x{=}v, y{=}w)}{p(y{=}w)}$$

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[Lemma 1] $\sum_v p(x{=}v \mid y{=}w) = 1$.

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$$p(x \mid y) = \frac{p(y \mid x) \times p(x)}{p(y)}$$

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[Q] Prove both lemmas.

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Bayes' rule

likelihood

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posterior distribution

posterior $\propto$ likelihood $\times$ prior

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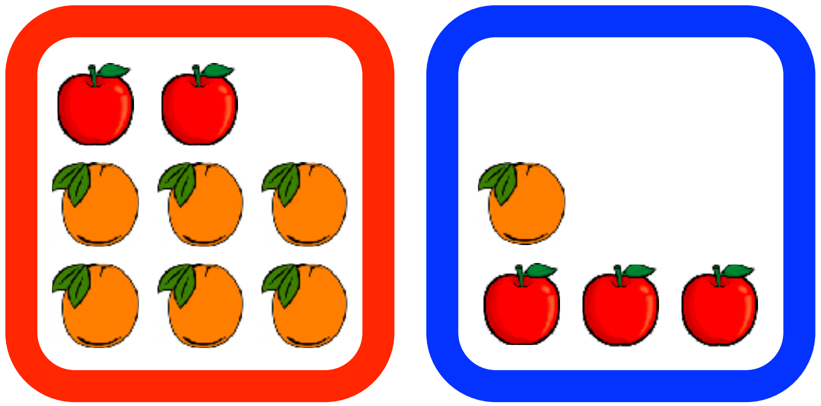
Puzzle again



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Posterior inference

- Computation of p(x|y) given p(y|x) and p(x) and an observed value w of y.
- Bayes' rule and Req 2 give an algorithm:

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Big sum for realistic models. Inefficient.

Approximate posterior inference

- Approximates posterior $p(x|y)$ using a set of samples or a simpler distribution.
- Commonly used in practice.
- Anglican implements many such algorithms.

Conditioning and posterior inference in Anglican

Conditioning in Anglican

In Anglican, we condition a model by observed random variables using the observe construct:

`(observe` *distribution-object observed-value*`)`

Examples:

```
(observe (flip p) true)
```

```
(observe
  (categorical
    {:blue p, :red q, :green r})
  :orange)
```

[Q] Write an Anglican query for our puzzle using categorical distribution.

```
(defquery puzl [fruit]
  (let [bin
                                             ]

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(defquery puzl [fruit]
  (let [bin (sample (categorical
                      {:red (/ 1 6),
                       :blue (/ 5 6)}))]
    (if (= bin :red)

     ●     ●     ●     ●     ●

    bin))
```

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    (if (= bin :red)
      (observe (categorical
                 {:apple (/ 2 8),
                  :orange (/ 6 8)})
               fruit)
      (observe (categorical
                 {:apple (/ 3 4),
                  :orange (/ 1 4)})
               fruit))
    bin))
```

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Anglican function.
Performs inference.
Returns a lazy infinite sequence of Clojure maps.

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```
(def x (doquery :importance puzl [:orange]))
(println (first x))
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(def x (doquery :importance puzl [:orange]))
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```
{:log-weight -1.3862943611198906,
:result :blue, :predicts []}
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(def x (doquery :importance puzl [:orange]))
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(println (count y))
(println (second y))
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[A] Portion of (weighted) blue samples among all (weighted) samples.

Likelihood weighted importance sampling

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posterior

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[Q] How to implement 1 & 2 for Anglican queries?

[Input] N and a Anglican query Q.

[Output] Weighted samples $(w_1,s_1),\ldots,(w_N,s_N)$.

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Run Q as follows for N times.

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3. Return w and the result s of Q.

fruit = :orange

```
(defquery puzl [fruit]
  (let [bin (sample
              (categorical
                {:red (/ 1 6),
                 :blue (/ 5 6)}))]
    (if (= bin :red)
      (observe (categorical
                 {:apple (/ 2 8),
                  :orange (/ 6 8)})
               fruit)
      (observe (categorical
                 {:apple (/ 3 4),
                  :orange (/ 1 4)})
               fruit))
    bin))
```

fruit = :orange

w = 1.0

```
(defquery puzl [fruit]
  (let [bin (sample
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                {:red (/ 1 6),
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                 {:apple (/ 3 4),
                  :orange (/ 1 4)})
               fruit))
    bin))
```

fruit = :orange

w = 1.0 × 0.25

bin = :blue

```
(defquery puzl [fruit]
  (let [bin (sample
              (categorical
                {:red (/ 1 6),
                 :blue (/ 5 6)}))]
    (if (= bin :red)
      (observe (categorical
                 {:apple (/ 2 8),
                  :orange (/ 6 8)})
               fruit)
      (observe (categorical
                 {:apple (/ 3 4),
                  :orange (/ 1 4)})
               fruit))
    bin))
```

fruit = :orange

$w = 1.0 \times 0.25$

bin = :blue

Thus, returns (0.25, :blue)

Likelihood weighted importance sampling

- Simple.
- Regarded as a semi-official semantics for Anglican and other probabilistic PLs.
- OK, but inefficient. Can you guess why?

Summary

- Learnt posterior inference using Bayes' rule in the context of discrete probabilities.
- In Anglican, we can condition using observe and perform posterior inference.
- Discussed the likelihood weighted importance sampling algorithm.