

CS5340 Lab 2 Part 1: Junction Tree Algorithm

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1. `_get_clique_factors()`

- Given a set of factors $\Psi \in \{f_1, \dots, f_k\}$ from an UGM, assign each f_k to a cluster $C_i(k)$ s.t. $\text{Scope}(f_k) \subseteq C_i(k)$.
- Cluster potential is the factor product of all its assigned potentials. Also, factor product of all given factors equals factor product of all cluster potentials

2. `_get_jt_clique_and_edges()`

- Form a graph G from the given nodes and edges. This graph is already reconstituted.
- Find the maximal cliques of G . These form the nodes of the junction tree.
- Loop over all the maximal cliques pairwise and find all possible sepsets S_{ij} s.t. $S_{ij} = C_i \cap C_j$ where C_i, C_j are separate cliques. Find cardinality of each sepset. A non-zero cardinality means an edge can be created from C_i to C_j with edge weight as the corresponding sepset cardinality.

$C_i = \{X_1\}, C_j = \{X_1, X_2, X_3\}, S_{ij} = \{X_1\}$

$\text{Cardinality}(S_{ij}) = 1$

- This process forms a cluster graph G_{cluster} . Find the maximum spanning tree for G_{cluster} with given edge weights. This gives the desired junction tree.

3. `_update_mrf_w_evidence()`

- Update each factor with the evidence. If factor is empty after evidence, discard it.
- Remove evidence variables from the query nodes
- Remove all edges between nodes that join to evidence nodes.

4. `_get_clique_potentials()`

- Create a junction tree from the given edges and nodes. Its possible that after observing evidence its a junction forest.
- Perform sum-product algorithm on each junction tree. This outputs the clique potentials of all cliques present in that junction tree. The sum-product algo is taken from my Lab1 code.

5. `_get_node_marginal_probabilities()`

- A query node can be present in more than 1 clique. Inference on any of these cliques provides the desired output. However, cliques are of varying sizes and marginalization of large cliques is computationally expensive.
- Hence, find the smallest clique with the query node for each query and perform inference on them.