

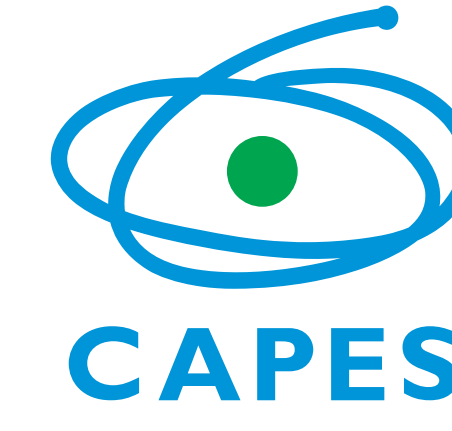
Learning Probabilistic Sentential Decision Diagrams Under Logic Constraints by Sampling and Averaging



Renato Lui Geh, Denis Deratani Mauá

Department of Computer Science, Institute of Mathematics and Statistics, University of São Paulo, Brazil

{renatolg,ddm}@ime.usp.br



1. Motivation

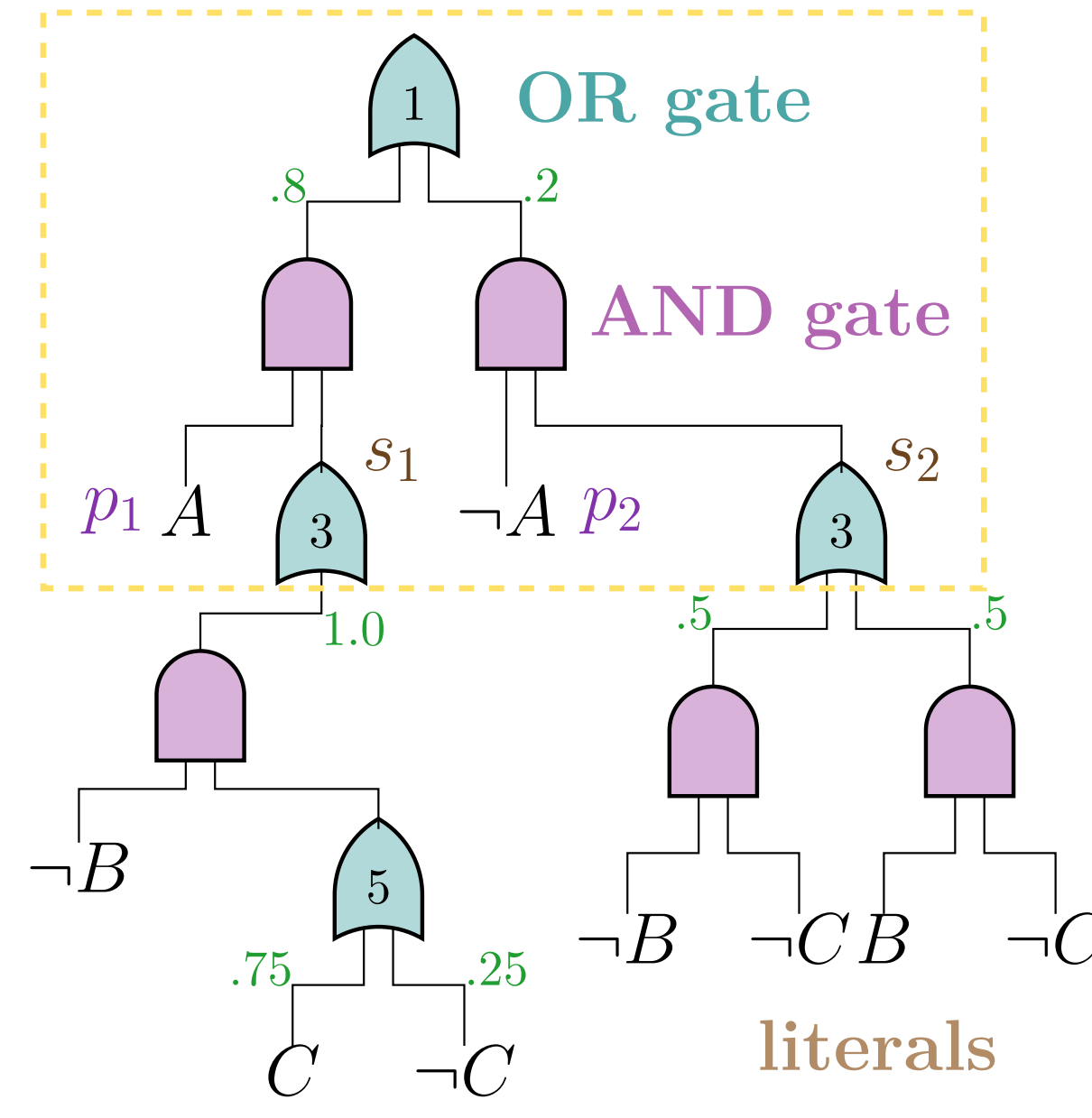
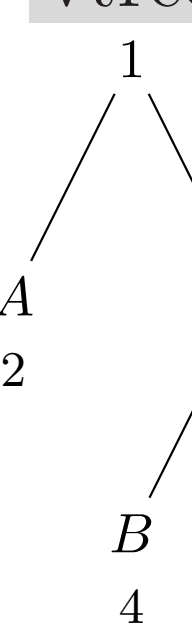
Probabilistic Sentential Decision Diagrams (PSDDs):

- Structured Decomposable probabilistic circuits
- Encode **certain** knowledge as logic constraints
- Encode **uncertain** knowledge as probabilities
- Interpretable** syntax
- Many **inferences** are **exact** and **tractable**:
 - ✓ Evidence
 - ✓ Marginals
 - ✓ MLE Parameter Learning
 - ✓ Most Probable Explanation
 - ✓ Expectations
 - ✓ KL-divergence

A	B	C	Pr
0	0	0	0.1
0	1	0	0.1
1	0	0	0.2
1	0	1	0.6

s.t. $(A \rightarrow \neg B) \wedge (C \rightarrow A)$

vtree



- PSDD circuit represents recursive decomposition of formula:

$$\bigvee_{i=1}^k (p_i \wedge s_i),$$
 where each *prime* p_i and *sub* s_i are logical formulae

Existing PSDD learners:

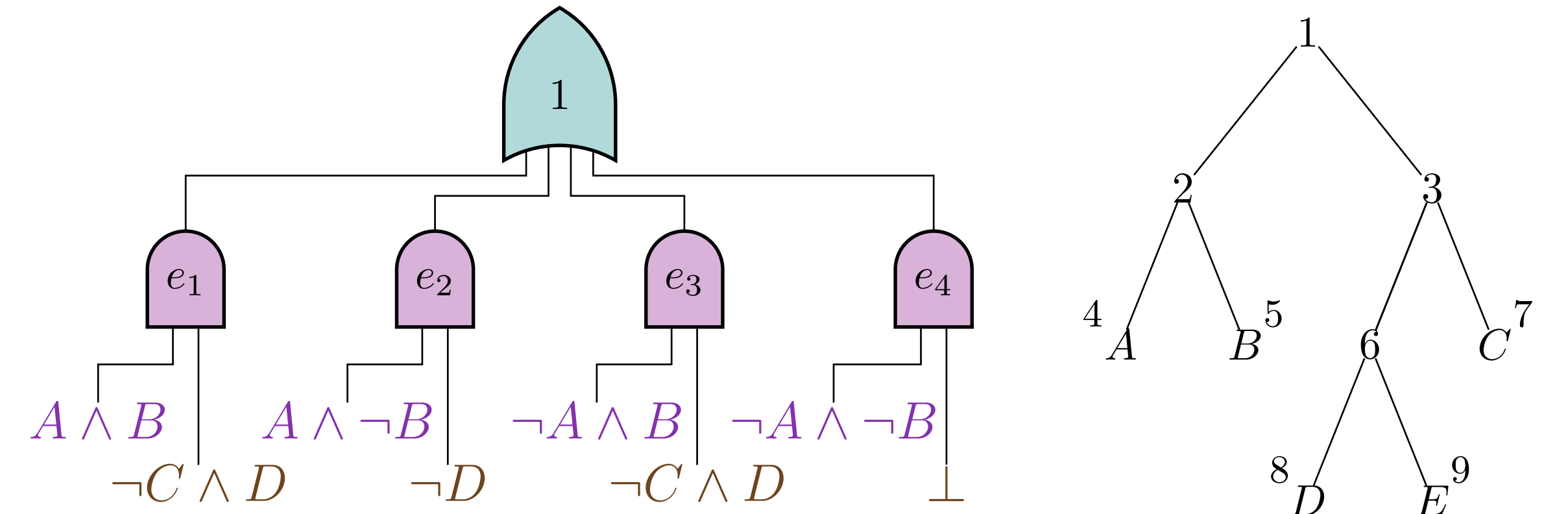
- require an **initial PSDD** encoding the support;
- scale poorly to **complex formulae** and/or high dimension.

This Work: How to effectively learn PSDDs s.t. complex formula?

2. SamplePSDD

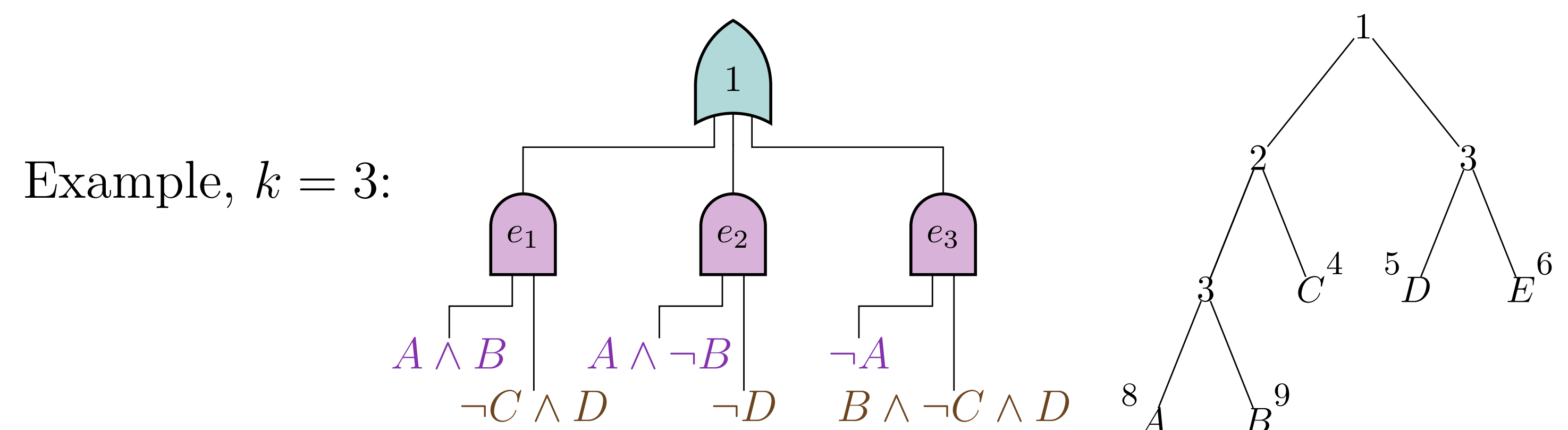
- Common assumption:** primes p_i are **conjunctions of literals**.

$$\phi(A, B, C, D) = (A \wedge \neg B \wedge \neg D) \vee (B \wedge \neg C \wedge D)$$

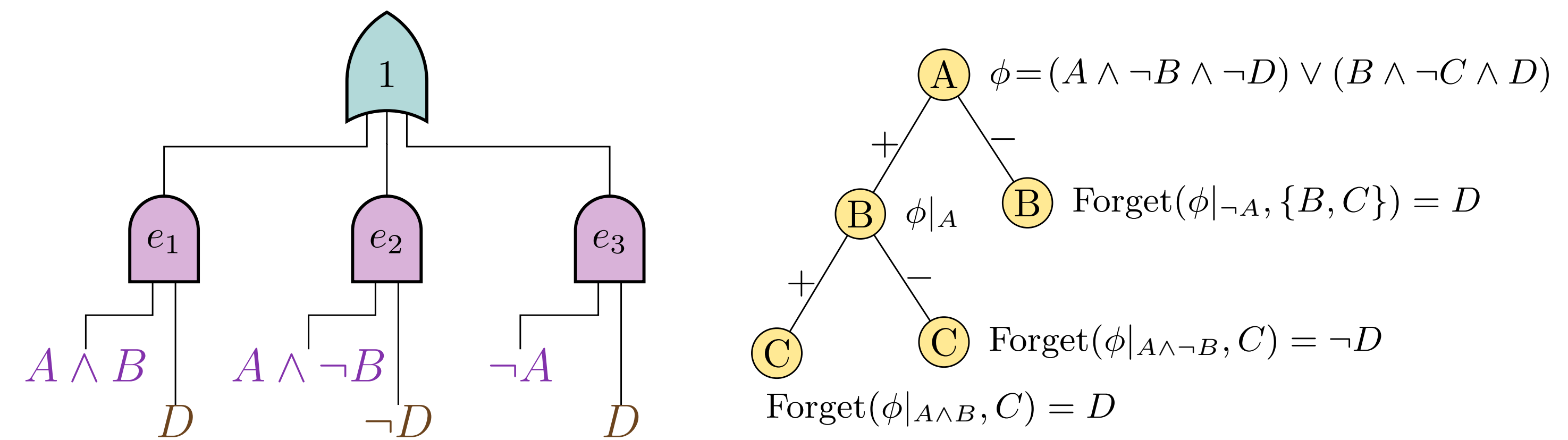


- Problem:** size of circuit is **exponential** in the size of p_i
- Solution:** randomly sample a bounded number (k) of p_i
- But:** this **violates structure** decomposability

Example, $k = 3$:



- New solution:** relax logical constraints ϕ



3. Experiments

Evaluation: we sample 30 PSDDs and use 5 ensemble strategies:

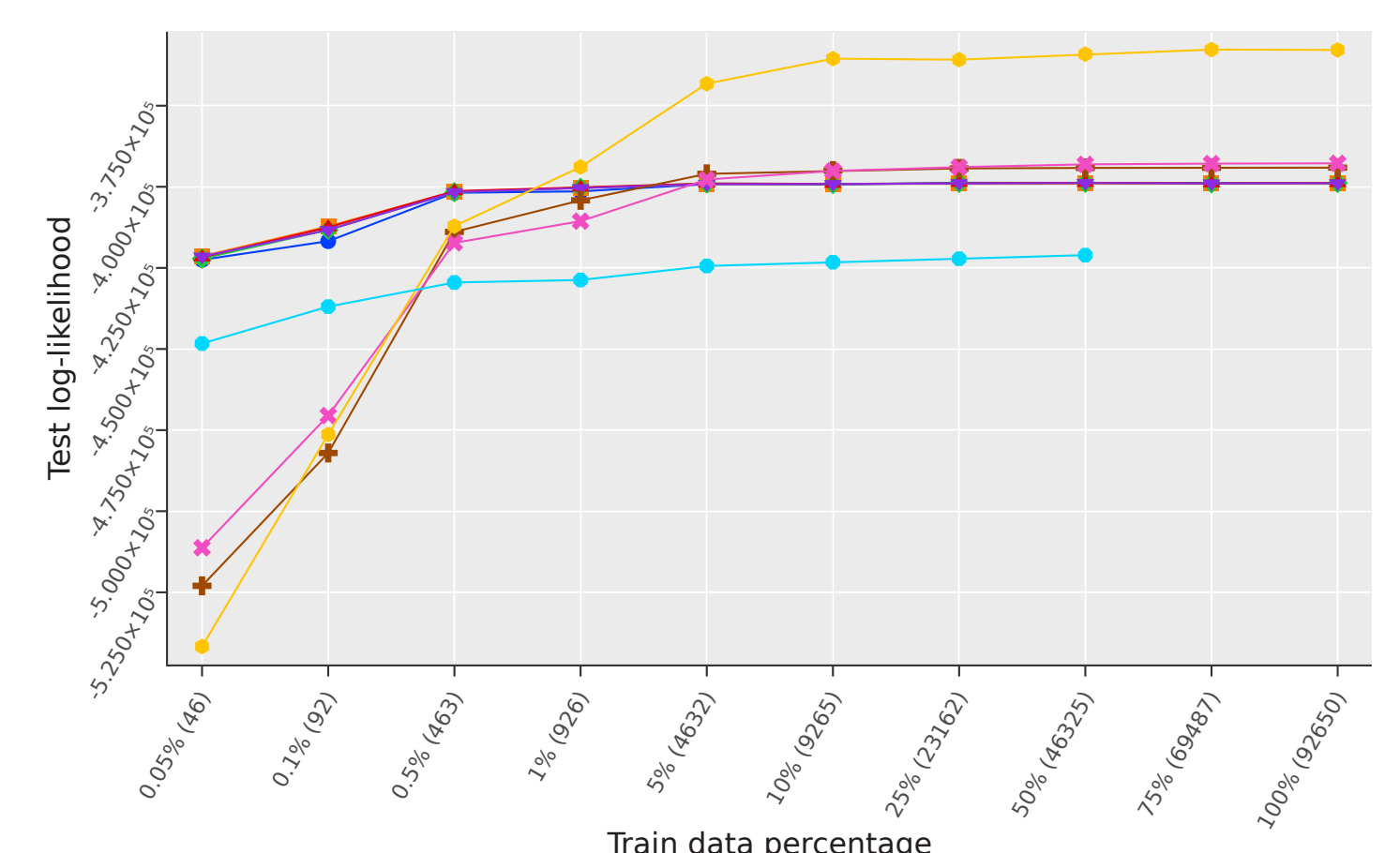
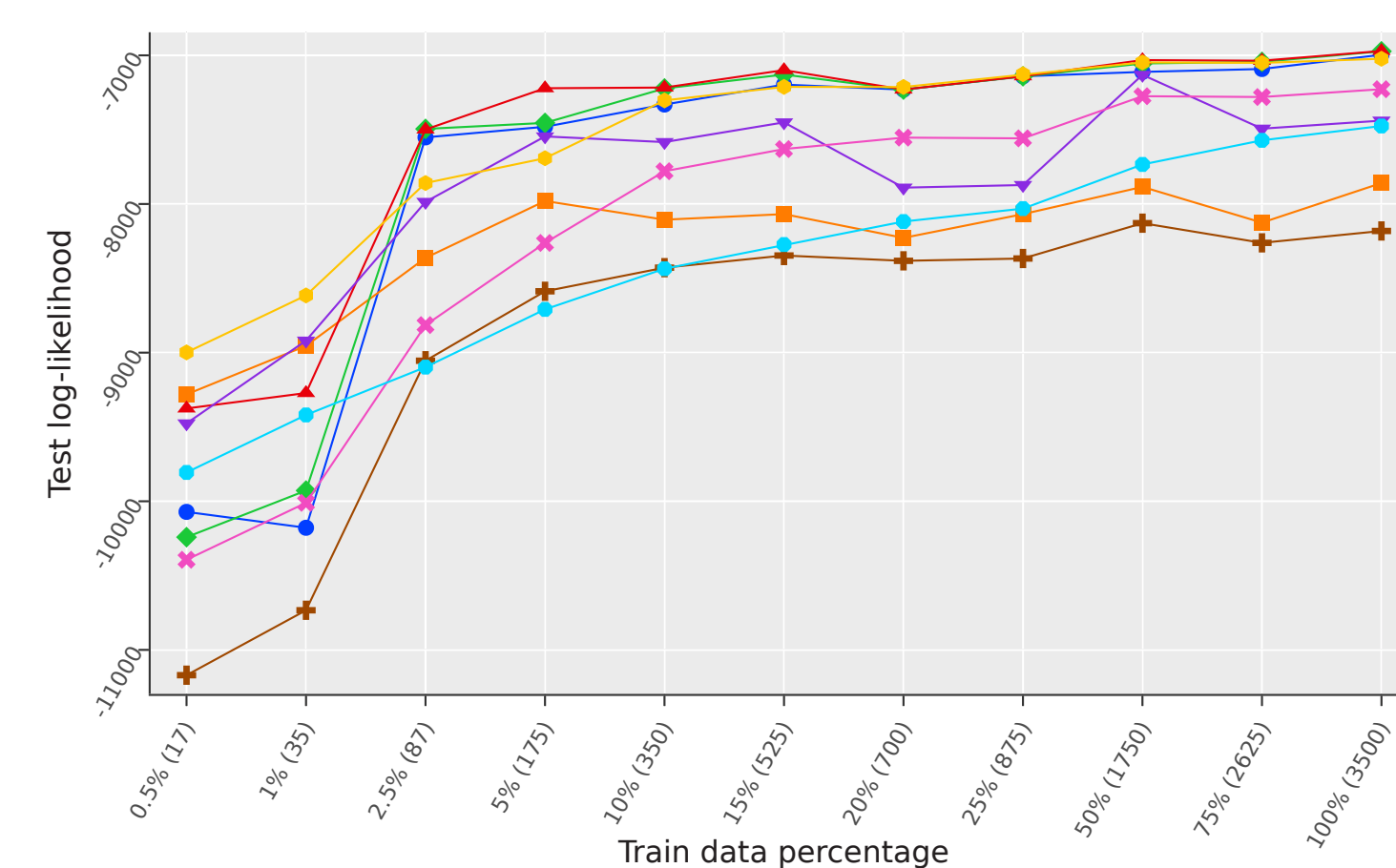
- Likelihood weighting (LLW),
- Uniform weights,
- Expectation Maximization (EM),
- Stacking,
- Bayesian Model Combination;

comparing with **STRUDEL**, **LEARNPSDD** and **LEARNSPN**.

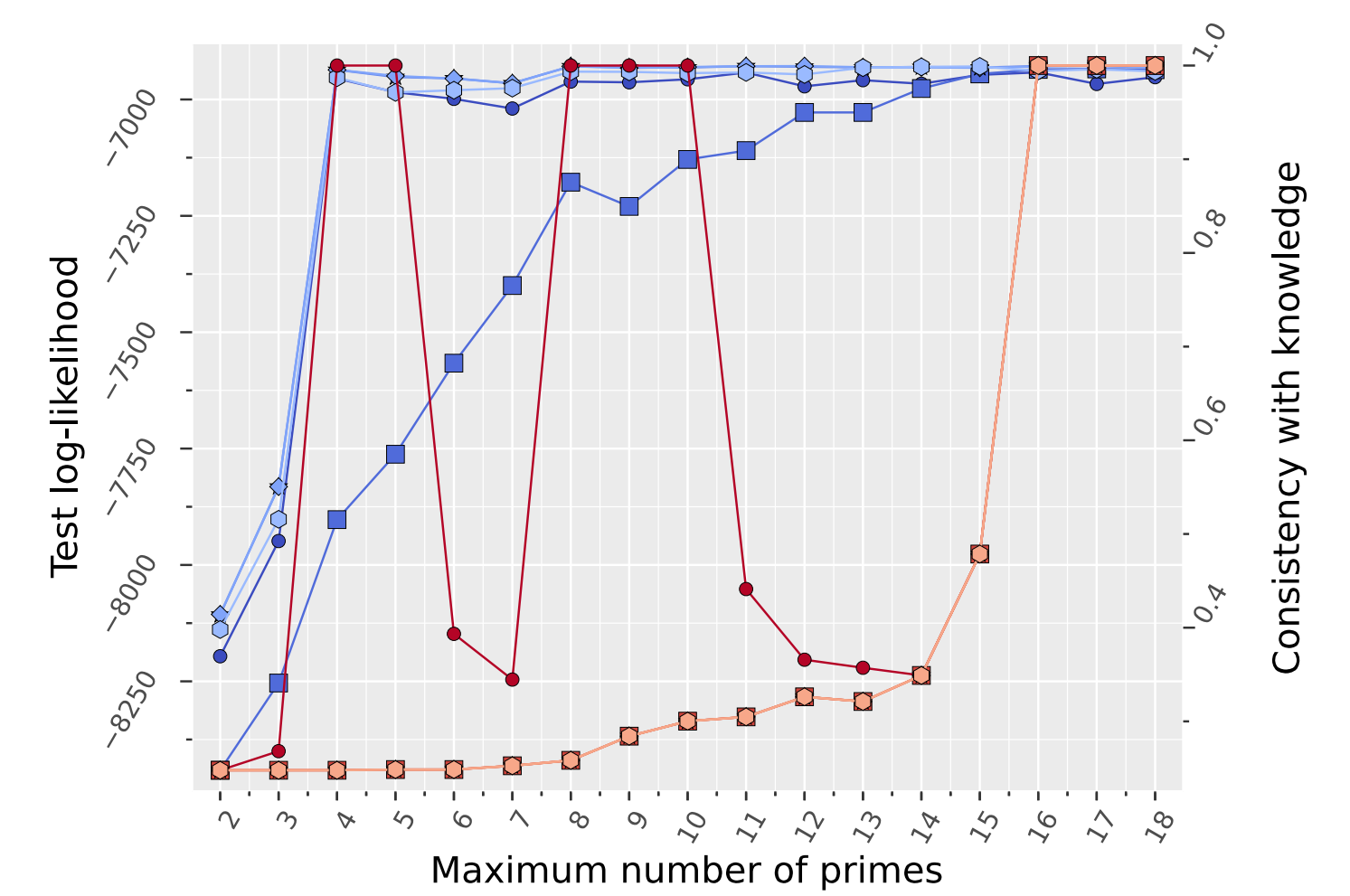
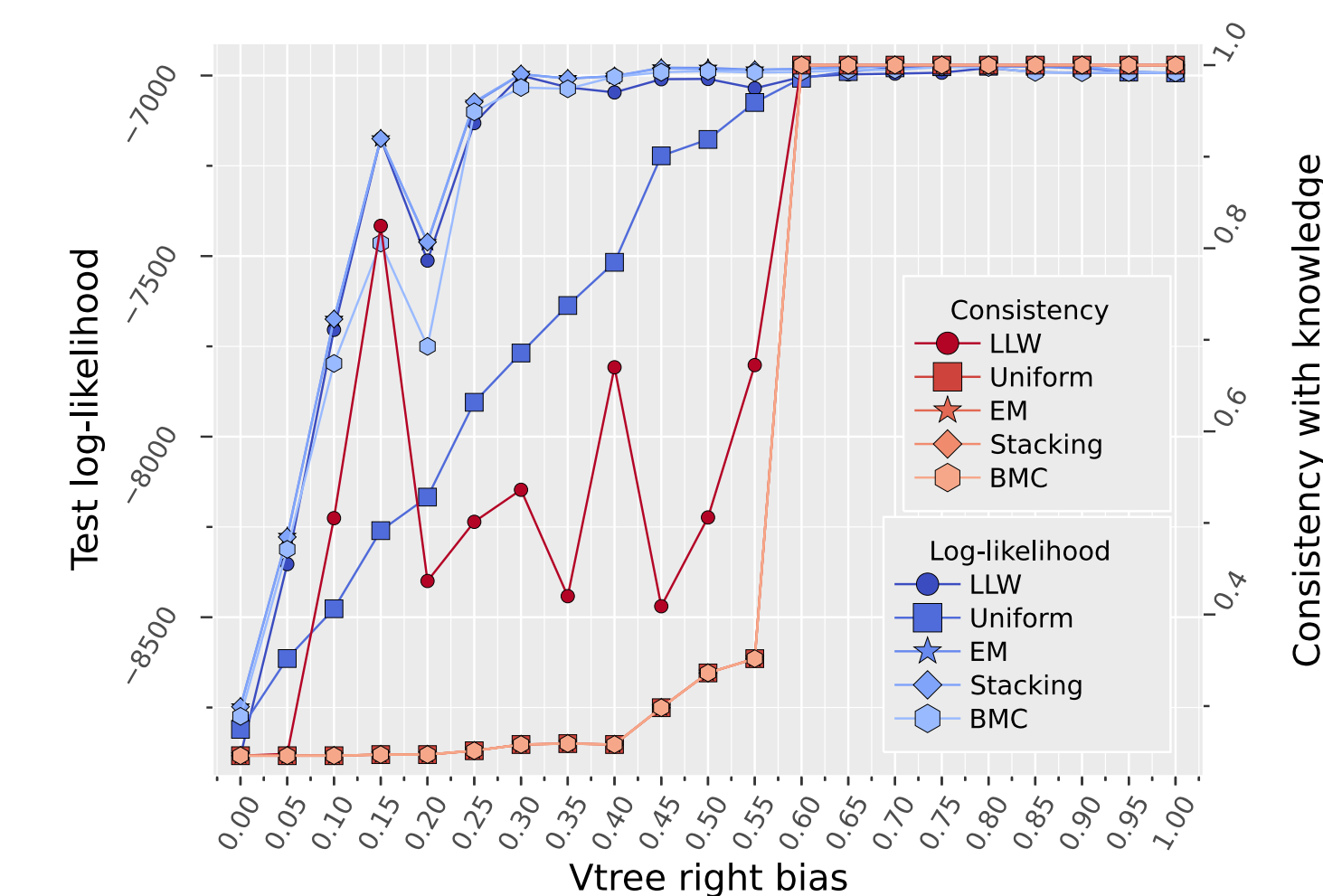
Datasets: we evaluate with 5 data + knowledge as logic constraints:

Dataset	#vars	#train	ϕ 's size
LED	14	5000	23
LED + IMAGES	157	700	39899
SUSHI RANKING	100	3500	17413
SUSHI TOP 5	10	3500	37
DOTA 2 GAMES	227	92650	1308

Our approach **fares better with fewer data**, yet **remains competitive under lots of data**.



Samples perform **better with higher k 's** and **right-leaning vtrees** ...



...but at a **cost to complexity**.

