

# JuliaBUGS

## What is BUGS ?

- Influential project that began in 1989, right here
- The first Probabilistic Programming Language
- Software for Bayesian analysis of statistical model
  - Originally with Gibbs
  - Now HMC/NUTS with JuliaBUGS, and more algorithms coming

## Why Choose JuliaBUGS ?

- Compatible with existing BUGS syntax
- User-friendly modelling language
- Generates the Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG)
- Works seamlessly with other Julia packages
- Supports distributed, parallel, and GPU computations\*

## A Simple Example - Rats

The weights of 30 young rats were measured weekly for five weeks

<b>Rat</b>	$x_j = 8$	$x_j = 15$	$x_j = 22$	$x_j = 29$	$x_j = 36$
1	151	199	246	283	320
2	145	199	249	293	354
...					
30	153	200	244	286	324

## The Rats Model

$$Y_{ij} \sim \text{Normal}(\alpha_i + \beta_i (x_j - \bar{x}), \tau_c)$$

$$\alpha_i \sim \text{Normal}(\alpha_c, \tau_\alpha)$$

$$\beta_i \sim \text{Normal}(\beta_c, \tau_\beta)$$

## BUGS Program for the Rats Model

```
model_def = @bugs("""model{
  for( i in 1 : N ) {
    for( j in 1 : T ) {
      Y[i , j] ~ dnorm(mu[i , j],tau.c)
      mu[i , j] <- alpha[i] + beta[i] * (x[j] - xbar)
    }
    alpha[i] ~ dnorm(alpha.c,alpha.tau)
    beta[i] ~ dnorm(beta.c,beta.tau)
  }
  tau.c ~ dgamma(0.001,0.001)
  sigma <- 1 / sqrt(tau.c)
  alpha.c ~ dnorm(0.0,1.0E-6)
  alpha.tau ~ dgamma(0.001,0.001)
  beta.c ~ dnorm(0.0,1.0E-6)
  beta.tau ~ dgamma(0.001,0.001)
  alpha0 <- alpha.c - xbar * beta.c
}""", false) # `false` means R-style variable names are kept
```

**Nothing** is different from the original BUGS

# Workflow in JuliaBUGS

**Step 1** Write the model in Julia-flavored or the original `BUGS` syntax, then use `@bugs` macro to transform it into Julia AST

```
quote
  for i = 1:N
    for j = 1:T
      $(Expr(:~, :(Y[i, j]), :(dnorm(mu[i, j], var"tau.c"))))
      mu[i, j] = alpha[i] + beta[i] * (x[j] - xbar)
    end
    $(Expr(:~, :(alpha[i]), :(dnorm(var"alpha.c", var"alpha.tau"))))
    $(Expr(:~, :(beta[i]), :(dnorm(var"beta.c", var"beta.tau"))))
  end
  $(Expr(:~, Symbol("tau.c"), :(dgamma(0.001, 0.001))))
  sigma = 1 / sqrt(var"tau.c")
  $(Expr(:~, Symbol("alpha.c"), :(dnorm(0.0, 1.0e-6))))
  $(Expr(:~, Symbol("alpha.tau"), :(dgamma(0.001, 0.001))))
  $(Expr(:~, Symbol("beta.c"), :(dnorm(0.0, 1.0e-6))))
  $(Expr(:~, Symbol("beta.tau"), :(dgamma(0.001, 0.001))))
  alpha0 = var"alpha.c" - xbar * var"beta.c"
end
```

## Workflow in JuliaBUGS (cont.)

### Step 2 *Prepare data and initial values*

```
data=(  
  x=[8.0, 15.0, 22.0, 29.0, 36.0],  
  xbar=22, N=30, T=5,  
  Y=[  
    151 199 246 283 320  
    145 199 249 293 354  
    ...  
    153 200 244 286 324  
  ],  
)  
inits=(  
  alpha=ones(Integer, 30) .* 250,  
  beta=ones(Integer, 30) .* 6,  
  var"alpha.c"=150, var"beta.c"=10, var"tau.c"=1,  
  var"alpha.tau"=1, var"beta.tau"=1,  
)
```



## Workflow in JuliaBUGS (cont.)

### Step 3 *Compile the model*

```
model = compile(model_def, data, inits)
```

A series of functions are implemented for the `model`:

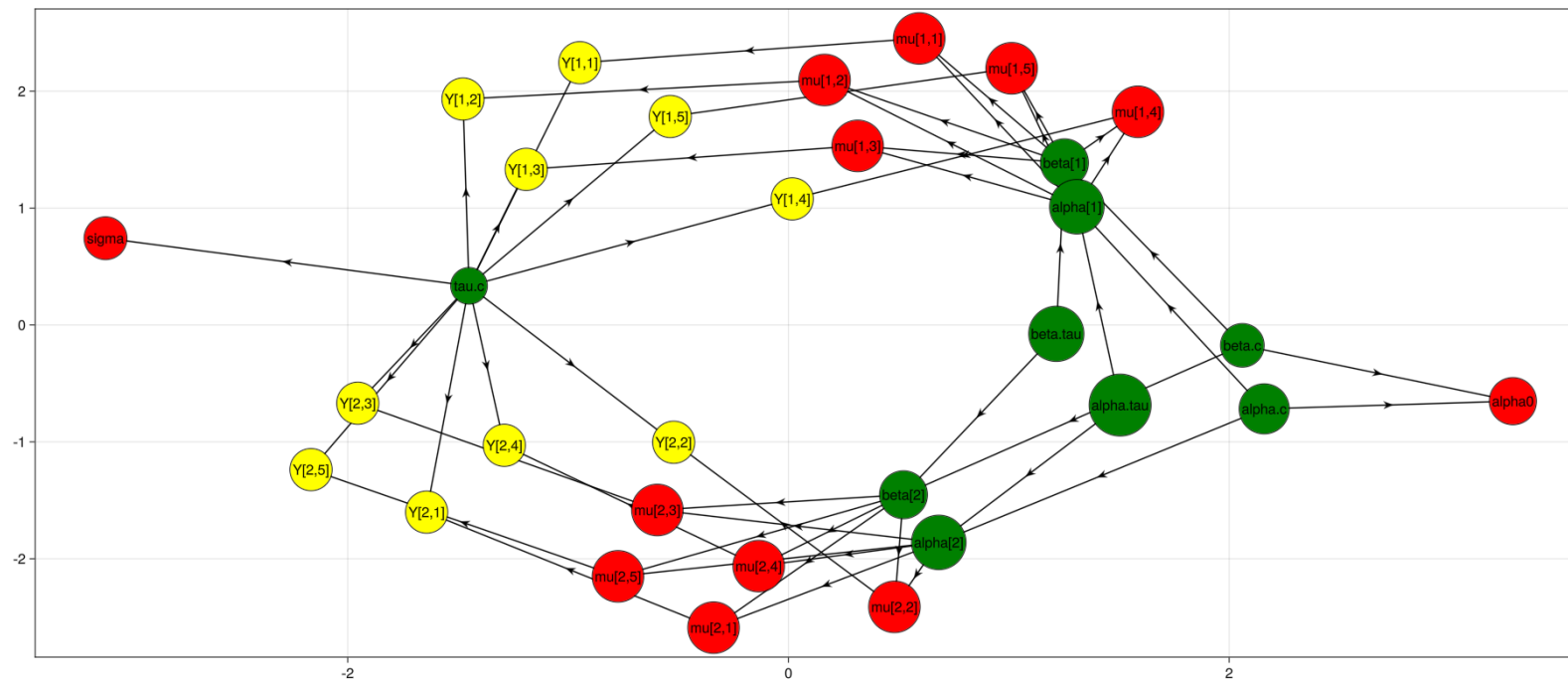
```
julia> LogDensityProblems.dimension(model) # number of parameters  
65
```

and

```
julia> LogDensityProblems.logdensity(model, rand(65)) # log-density of the model  
-1.2096997168777153e7
```

# Visualizing the `BUGSModel` as a DAG

To visualize the Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) underlying the `BUGSModel`, we can utilize standard plotting libraries. In this example, we employ `Makie.jl` and illustrate the DAG using only the first two rows of the rats' weights data.



## Workflow in JuliaBUGS (cont.)

### Step 4 *Transform the model to be AD-ready (only necessary for HMC/NUTS)*

```
ad_model = ADgradient(:ReverseDiff, model; compile = Val(true)) # if using ReverseDiff
ad_model = ADgradient(:ForwardDiff, model) # if using ForwardDiff
```

After the transformation, we can take the gradient of the log-density function

```
julia> logp, gradients = LogDensityProblems.logdensity_and_gradient(ad_model, rand(65));

julia> gradients
65-element Vector{Float64}:
 11.027615568346802
 14.156247939871195
3288.2000788518317
  ...
1800.9201449927032
```

## Workflow in JuliaBUGS (cont.)

### Step 5 *Ready to sample!*

```
n_samples = 3000; n_adapts = 1000 # number of samples and adaptation steps
initial_θ = rand(LogDensityProblems.dimension(model)) # initial values
samples_and_stats = AbstractMCMC.sample(
    ad_model,
    AdvancedHMC.NUTS(0.65),
    n_samples;
    chain_type = Chains,
    n_adapts = n_adapts,
    init_params = initial_θ,
    discard_initial = n_adapts,
)
```

### Here we

- Use the `AbstractMCMC` interface to sample
- An `MCMCChains.Chain` object is returned (see next slide)

## Workflow in JuliaBUGS (cont.)

The sampling results (simplified for legibility)

```
Chains MCMC chain (3000×80×1 Array{Real, 3}):
```

```
...
```

```
Summary Statistics
```

parameters	mean	std	mcse	ess_bulk	rhat	ess_per_sec
Symbol	Float64	Float64	Float64	Real	Float64	Missing
beta.c	6.1856	0.1083	0.0018	3594.9367	1.0005	missing
sigma	6.0966	0.4802	0.0119	1640.5283	0.9998	missing
alpha0	106.6111	3.5747	0.0574	3884.4420	1.0005	missing

```
Quantiles
```

parameters	2.5%	25.0%	50.0%	75.0%	97.5%
Symbol	Float64	Float64	Float64	Float64	Float64
beta.c	5.9663	6.1156	6.1855	6.2578	6.3940
sigma	5.2499	5.7528	6.0588	6.4025	7.1354
alpha0	99.8404	104.1624	106.6278	108.9566	113.6170

which contains all the sample values and statistics

# Registering Functions and Distributions

JuliaBUGS has implemented most of the distributions and functions in BUGS

Users can also register their own functions and distributions by

```
JuliaBUGS.@register_primitive function myfunc(x::Float64, y::Float64)
    return x + y
end
```

alternatively,

```
function myfunc(x::Float64, y::Float64)
    return x + y
end
JuliaBUGS.register_primitive(myfunc)
```

then `myfunc` is ready to use in a `JuliaBUGS` model

# Source Folder Tour

```
├── ext # package extensions
│   ├── JuliaBUGSAdvancedHMCExt.jl
│   ├── JuliaBUGSGraphMakieExt.jl
│   ├── JuliaBUGSGraphPlotExt.jl
│   └── JuliaBUGSTikzGraphsExt.jl
├── src # source code
│   ├── BUGSExamples # defines examples from OpenBUGS
│   │   ├── BUGSExamples.jl
│   │   ├── Backgrounds
│   │   │   ├── README.md
│   │   │   └── rats.md
│   │   ├── README.md
│   │   ├── Volume_I
│   │   │   └── Blocker.jl
│   │   └── ...
│   │       ├── Volume_II
│   │       │   ├── BiRats.jl
│   │       │   └── Eyes.jl
│   ├── BUGSPrimitives # defines BUGS distributions and functions
│   │   ├── BUGSPrimitives.jl
│   │   ├── distributions.jl
│   │   └── functions.jl
│   ├── JuliaBUGS.jl
│   ├── compiler_pass.jl # compiler implementation
│   ├── graphs.jl # the DAG MetaGraph interface
│   ├── logdensityproblems.jl # the LogDensityProblem interface
│   ├── model.jl # defines the model and log-density computation
│   ├── parser.jl # the parser of BUGS
│   ├── utils.jl
│   └── variable_types.jl # defines some datatype used in the compiler
```

## Current Status and Caveats

- `JuliaBUGS` is in early development. Bugs and discrepancies with `BUGS` may exist.
- The compiler is not optimized for large models.
- Initial `compile` function calls may be slow, but subsequent calls will be faster.
- Inference is supported via the `LogDensityProblem` interface with HMC/NUTS from `AdvancedHMC.jl` and MH algorithms from `AdvancedMH.jl`.
- We are working on exploiting the graphical structure for implementing algorithms.



## Future Plans

- Optimize the compiler to handle larger models efficiently
- Extend inference support with more algorithms and more efficient implementations
- Continue testing and debugging

**Collaborate with us!**