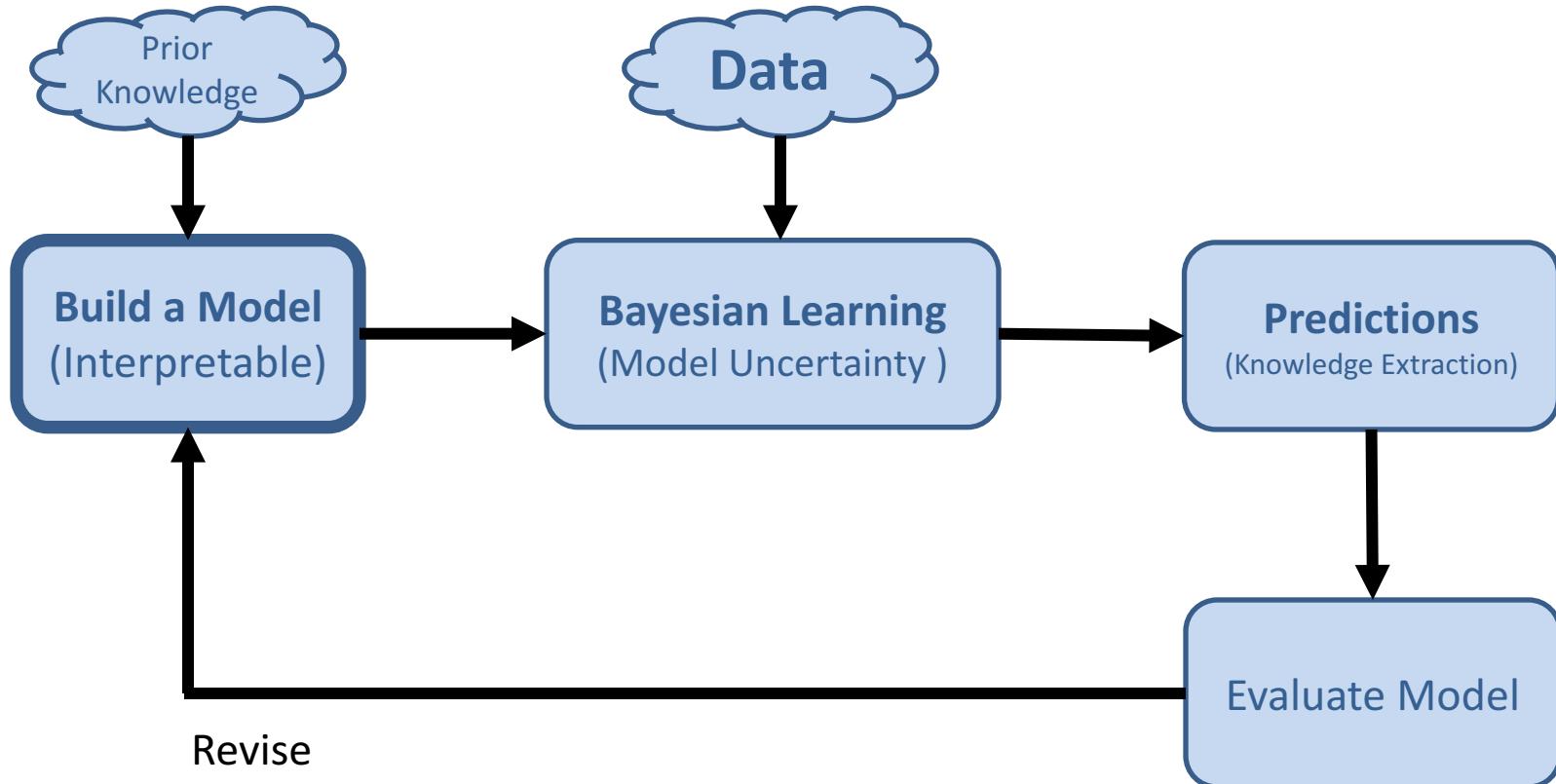


ΛMiDST TOOLBOX

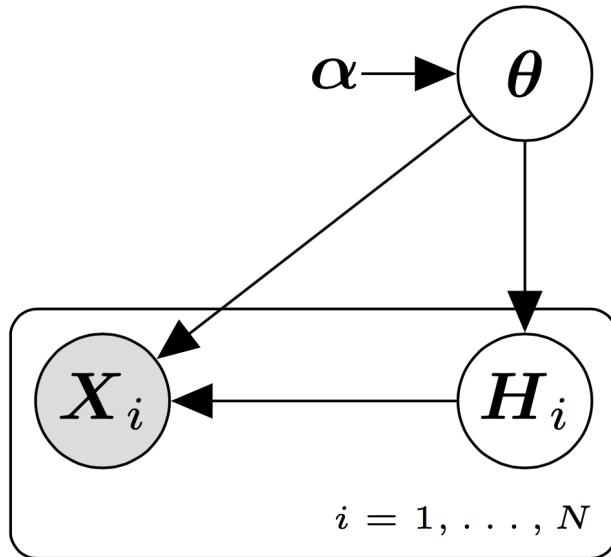
Latent Variable Models

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Blei, David M. "Build, compute, critique, repeat: Data analysis with latent variable models." *Annual Review of Statistics and Its Application* 1 (2014): 203-232.



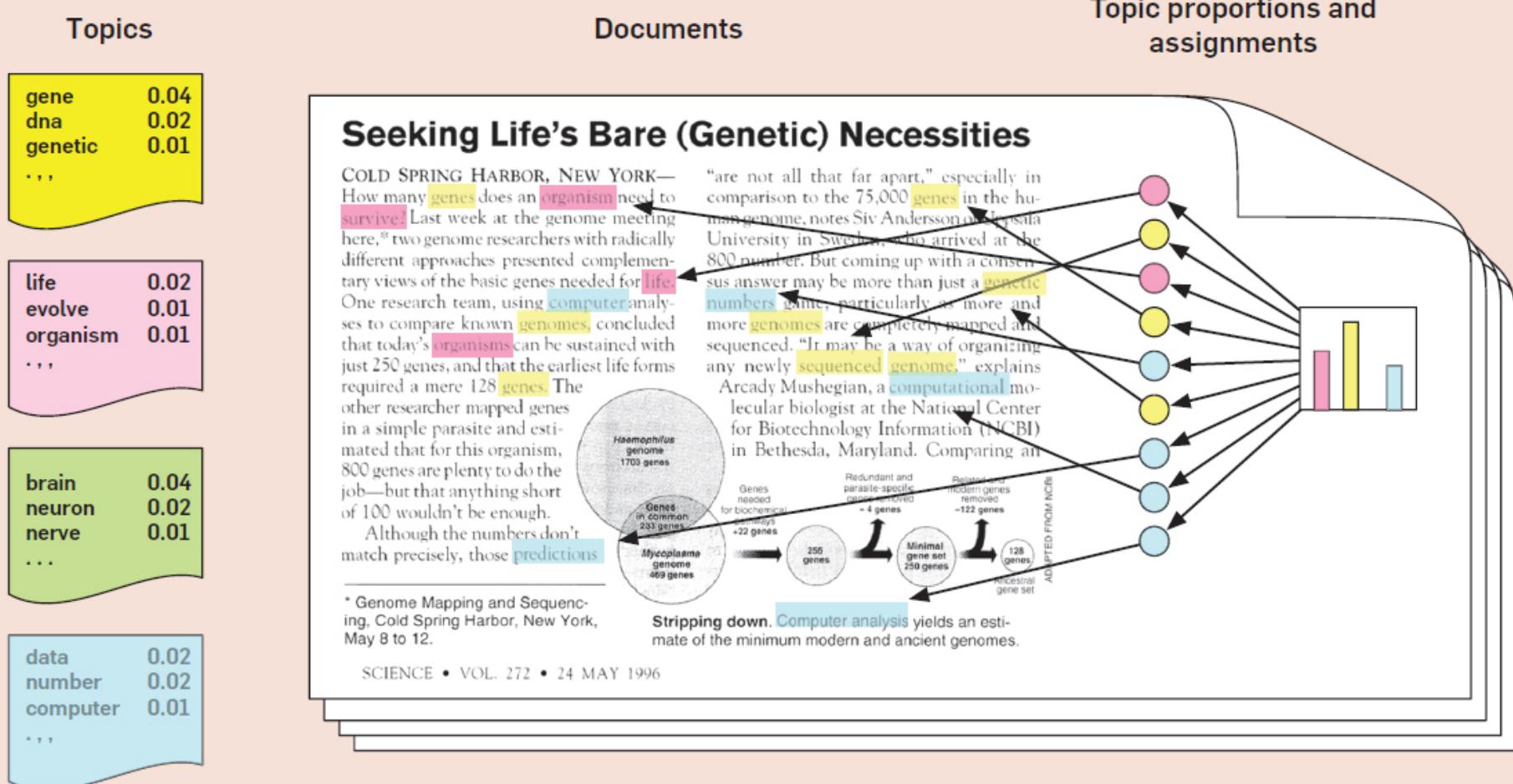
$$p(D, H, \theta)$$

Latent Variable Models

Modeling non-observable mechanisms.

TEXT MODELING

AMIDST
TOOLBOX



David Blei, Probabilistic Topic Models, Communications of the ACM, Vol. 55 No. 4, Pages 77-84



Topics



Documents

Seeking Life's Bare (Genetic) Necessities

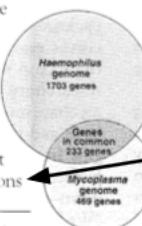
COLD SPRING HARBOR, NEW YORK—How many genes does an organism need to survive? Last week at the genome meeting here,¹⁰ two genome researchers with radically different approaches presented complementary views of the basic genes needed for life. One research team, using computer analyses to compare known genomes, concluded that today's organisms can be sustained with just 250 genes, and that the earliest life forms required a mere 128 genes. The other researcher mapped genes in a simple parasite and estimated that for this organism, 800 genes are plenty to do the job—but that anything short of 100 wouldn't be enough.

Although the numbers don't match precisely, those predictions

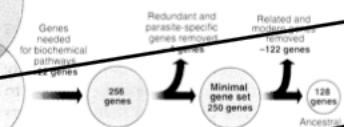
* Genome Mapping and Sequencing, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, May 8 to 12.

SCIENCE • VOL. 272 • 24 MAY 1996

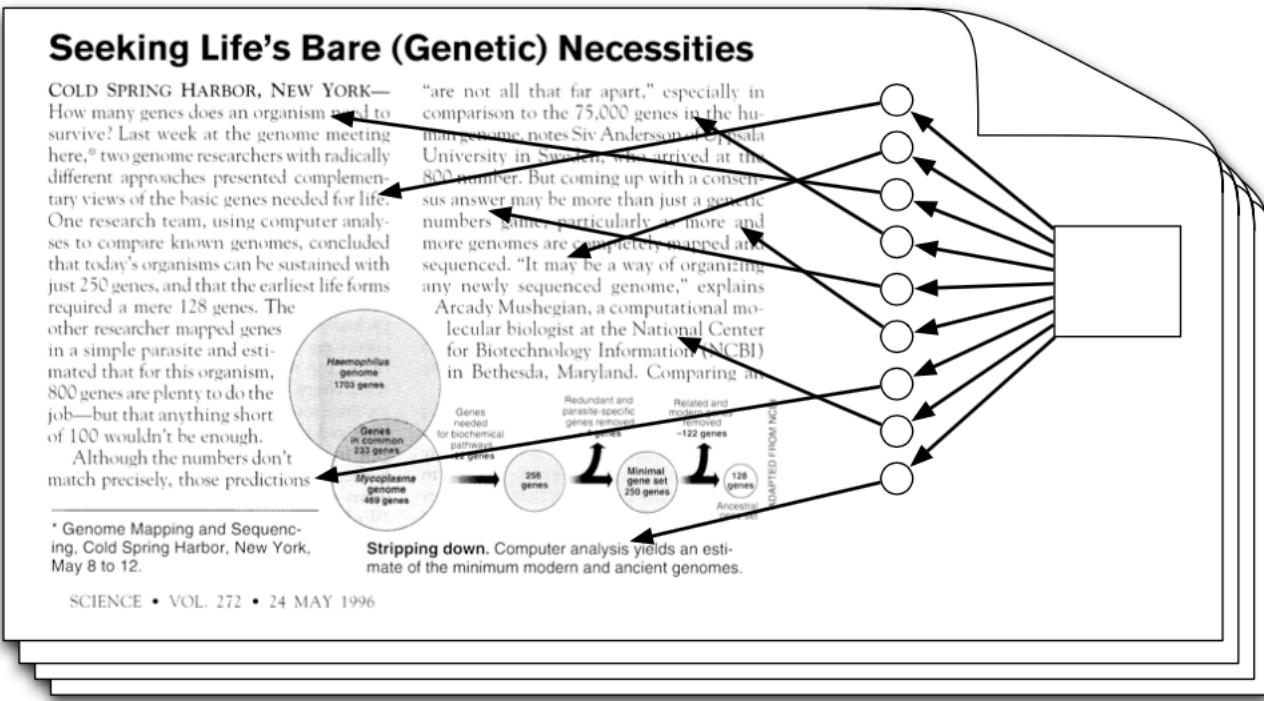
"are not all that far apart," especially in comparison to the 75,000 genes in the human genome, notes Siv Andersson of Uppsala University in Sweden, who arrived at this 800 number. But coming up with a consensus answer may be more than just a genetic numbers game; particularly as more and more genomes are completely mapped and sequenced. "It may be a way of organizing any newly sequenced genome," explains Arcady Mushegian, a computational molecular biologist at the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) in Bethesda, Maryland. Comparing all



Stripping down. Computer analysis yields an estimate of the minimum modern and ancient genomes.



Topic proportions and assignments



David Blei, Probabilistic Topic Models, Communications of the ACM, Vol. 55 No. 4, Pages 77-84

TEXT MODELLING

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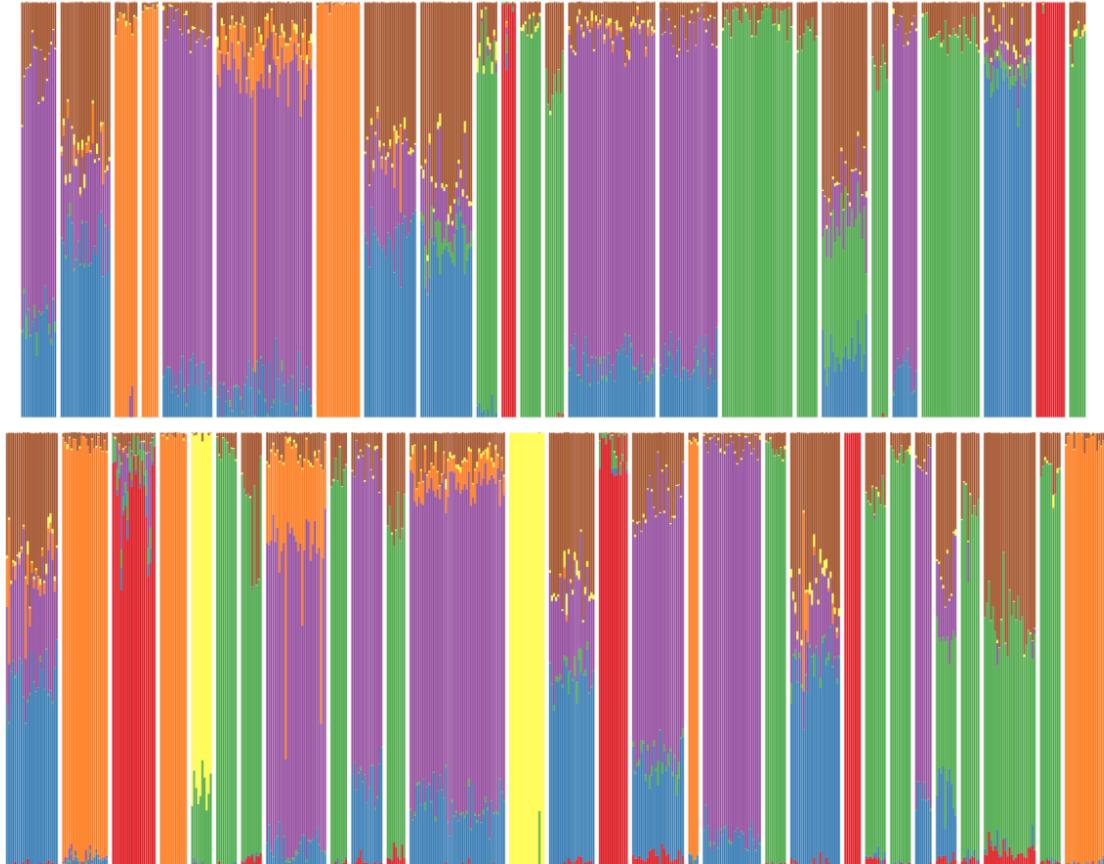
Topics found in 1.8M articles from the New York Times

[Hoffman, Blei, Wang, Paisley, JMLR 2013]



POPULATION GENETICS

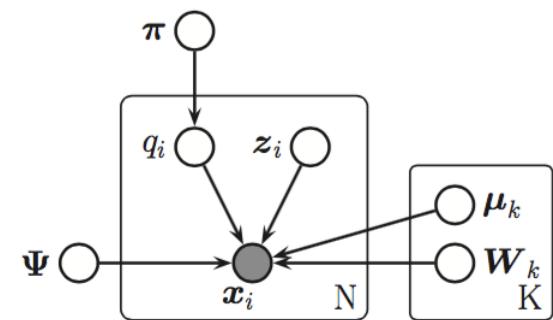
AMIDST
TOOLBOX



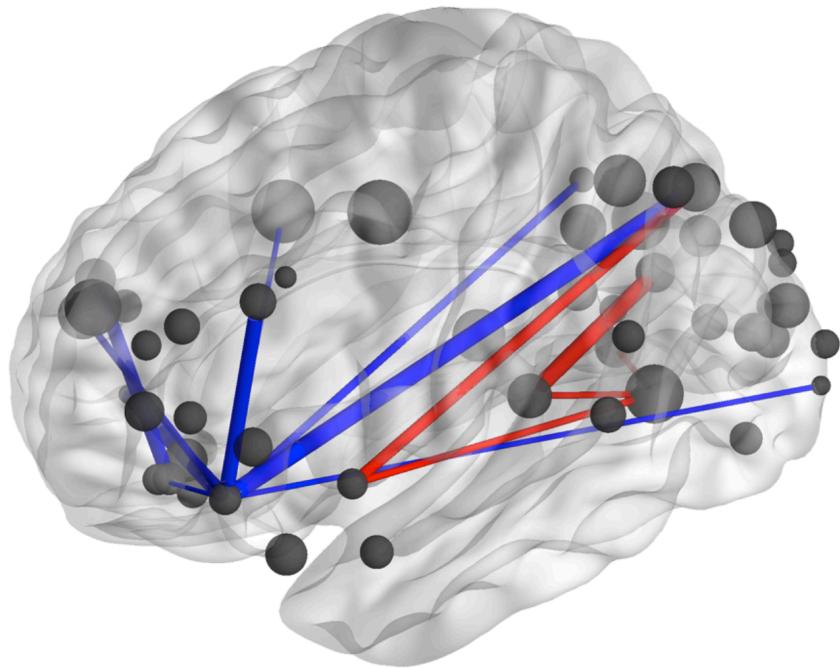
$$\begin{aligned}\beta_{k,\ell} &\sim \text{Beta}(a, b) \\ \theta_i &\sim \text{Dirichlet}(c) \\ x_{i,l} &\sim \text{Binomial}(2, \sum_k \theta_{i,k} \beta_{k,\ell})\end{aligned}$$

Gopalan, Prem, et al. Scaling probabilistic models of genetic variation to millions of humans.
Nature Research, 2016.





Trun et al. Automatic Differentiation Variational Inference. JMLR, 2016.



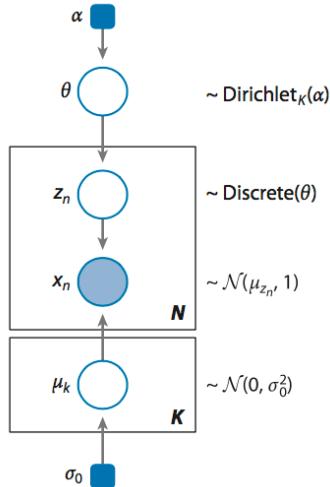
Neuroscience analysis of 220 million fMRI measurements

[Manning et al., PLOS ONE 2014]

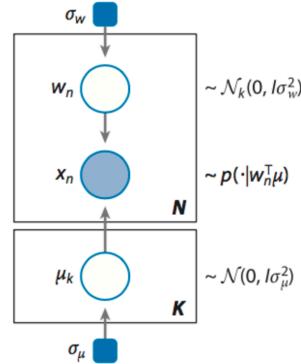
LATENT VARIABLE MODELS

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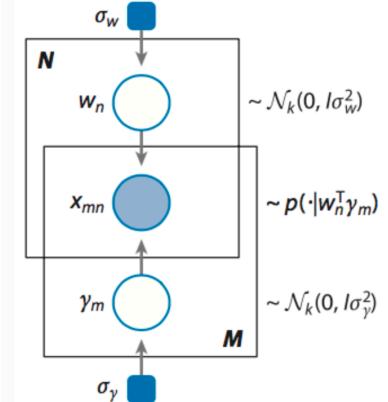
Blei, David M. "Build, compute, critique, repeat: Data analysis with latent variable models." *Annual Review of Statistics and Its Application* 1 (2014): 203-232.



Gaussian Mixture



Principal Component Analysis



Matrix Factorization

Latent Variable Models

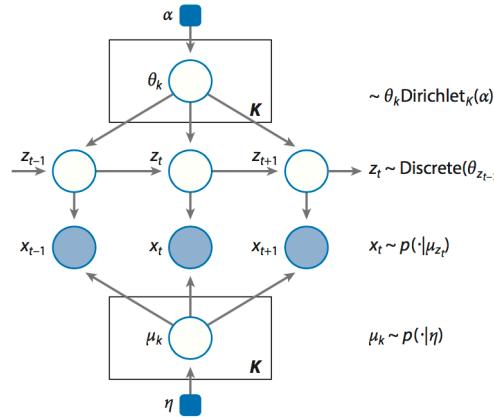
Gaussian Mixture Models, Principal Component Analysis, Factor Analyzers, Latent Dirichlet Allocation, etc.



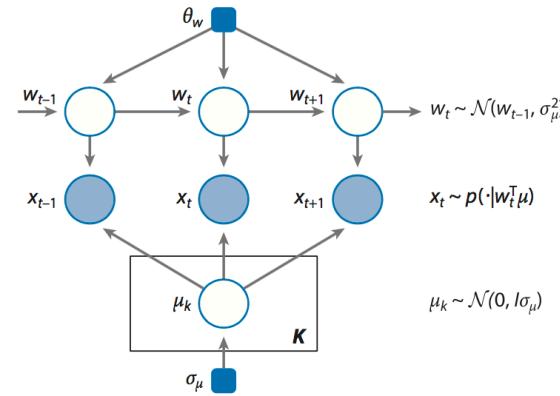
LATENT VARIABLE MODELS

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Blei, David M. "Build, compute, critique, repeat: Data analysis with latent variable models." *Annual Review of Statistics and Its Application* 1 (2014): 203-232.



Hidden Markov Model

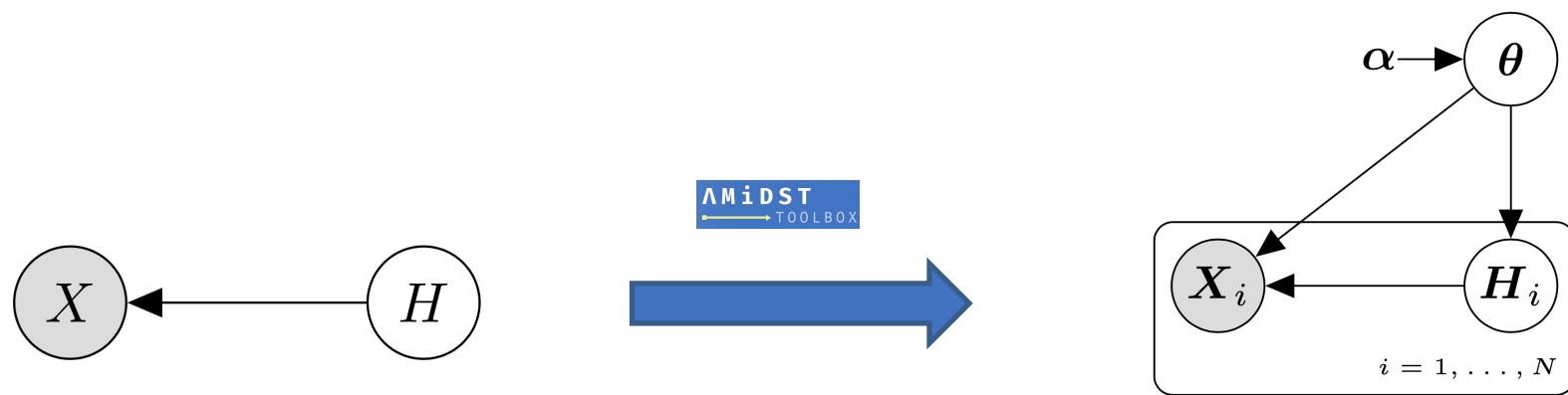


Kalman Filter

Dynamic/Temporal Models

Hidden Markov Models, Linear Dynamical Systems, State Space Models, Input-Output HMM, etc.

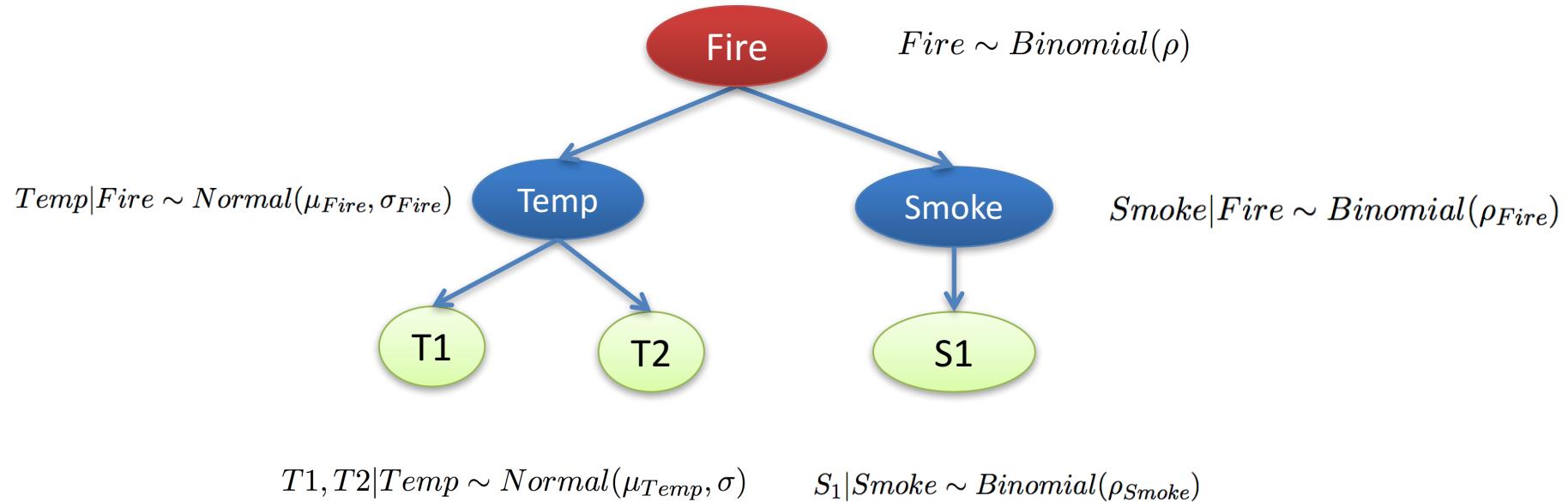




Automatic Bayesian Treatment

Modeling non-observable mechanisms.



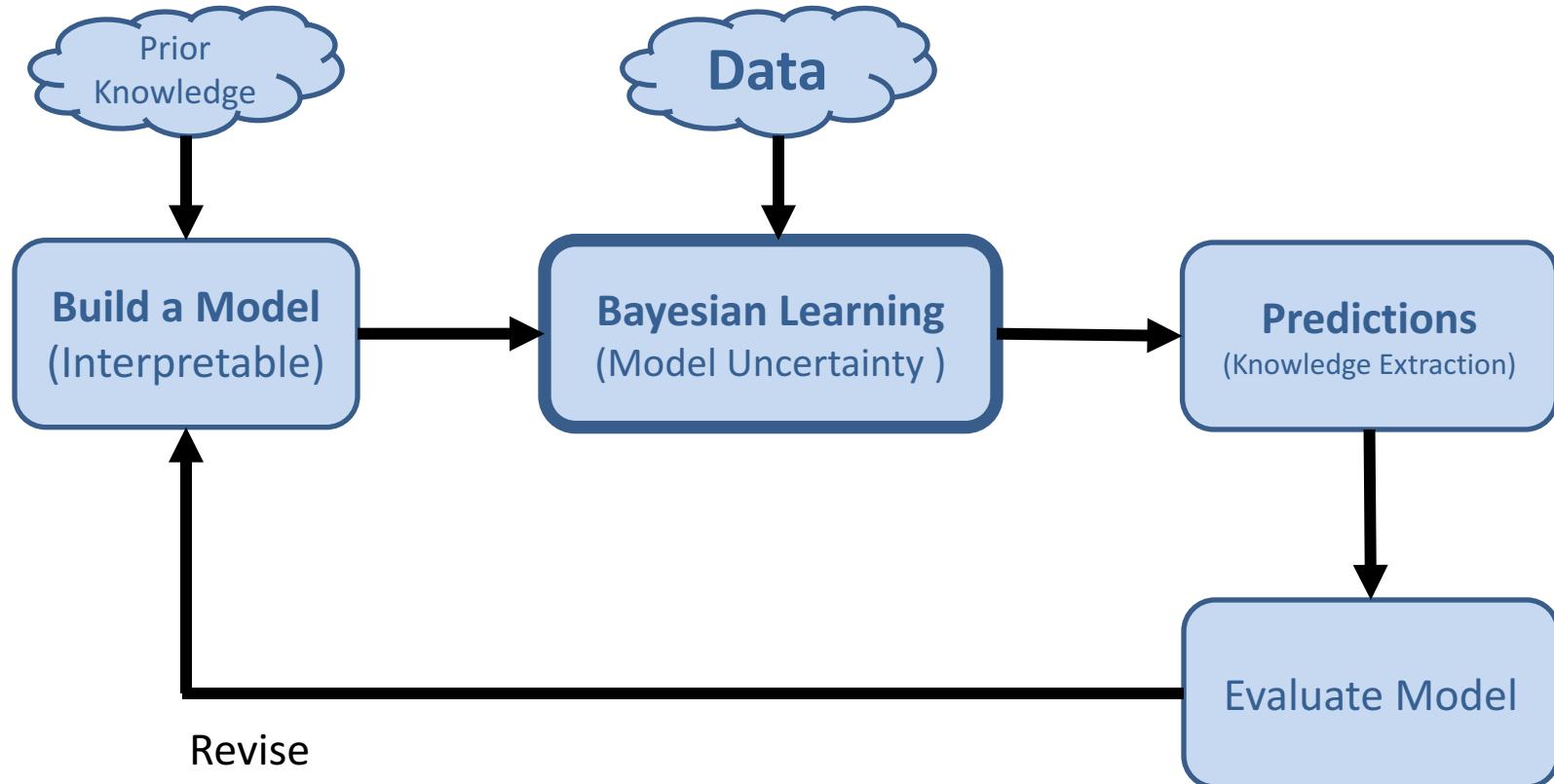


Latent Variable Model

Local Latent Mechanisms are Temp, Smoke and Fire

Code: Session3



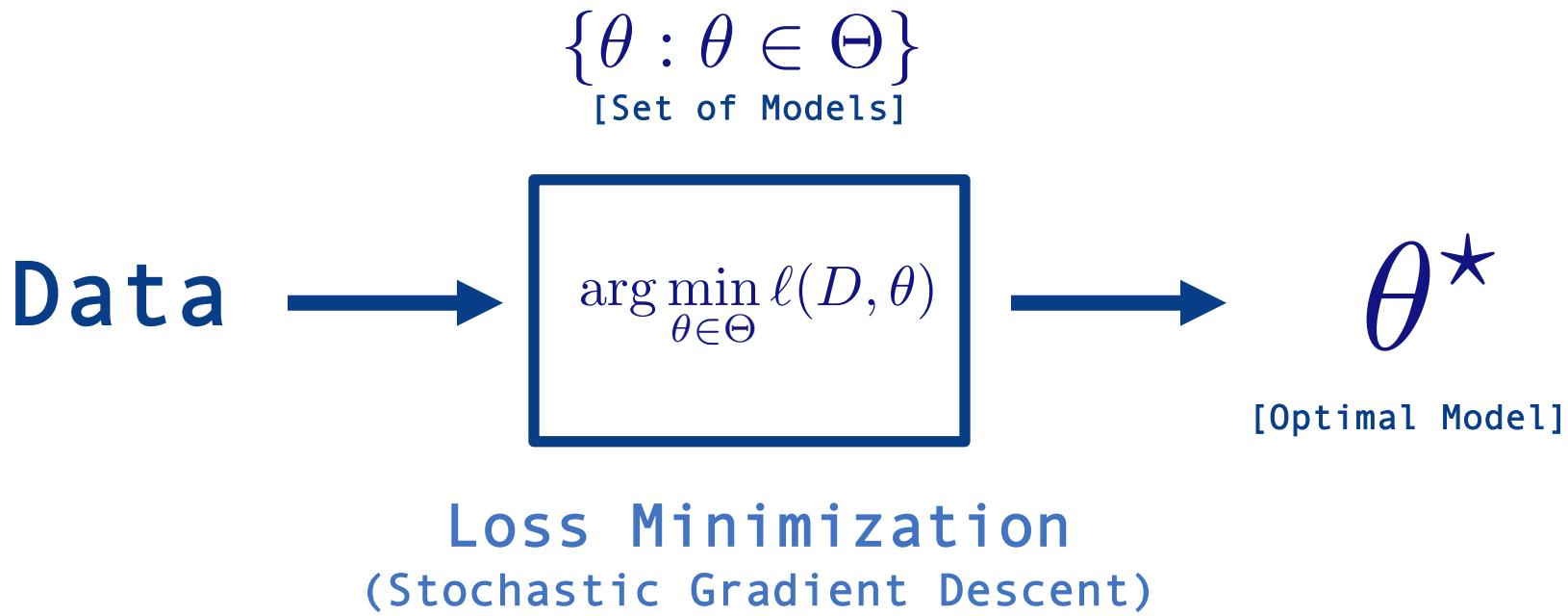


Blei, David M. "Build, compute, critique, repeat: Data analysis with latent variable models." *Annual Review of Statistics and Its Application* 1 (2014): 203-232.



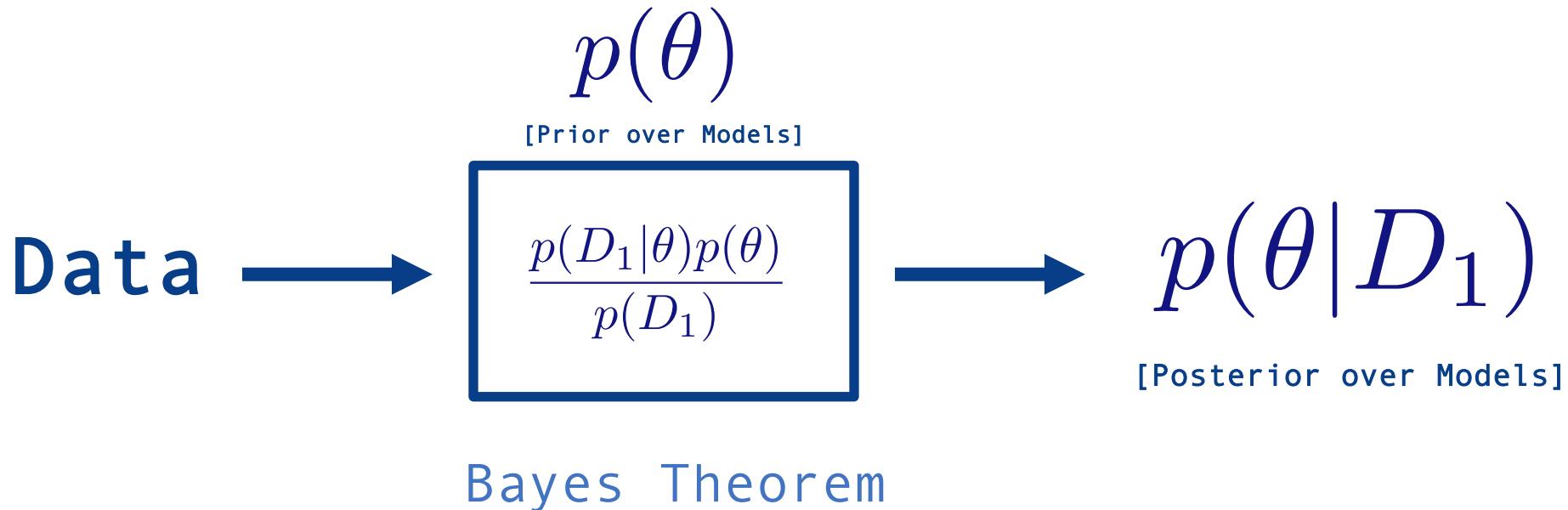
$$P(\theta | \mathbf{D})$$

Bayesian Learning



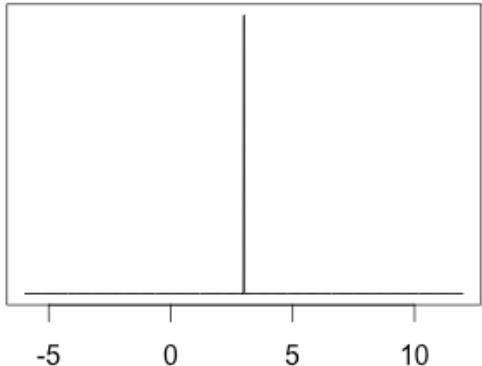
Example: $y = \theta_0 + \theta_1 \cdot x_1 + \dots + \theta_k \cdot x_k$



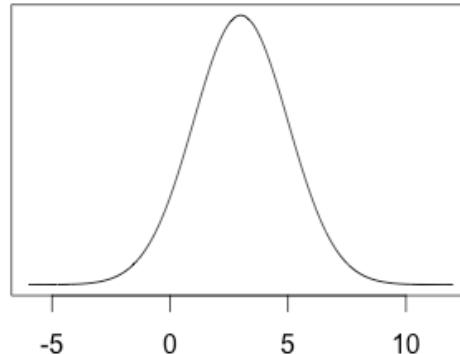


Learning as an inference Problem





VS



$$\theta^*$$

[Point Estimate]

$$p(\theta|D)$$

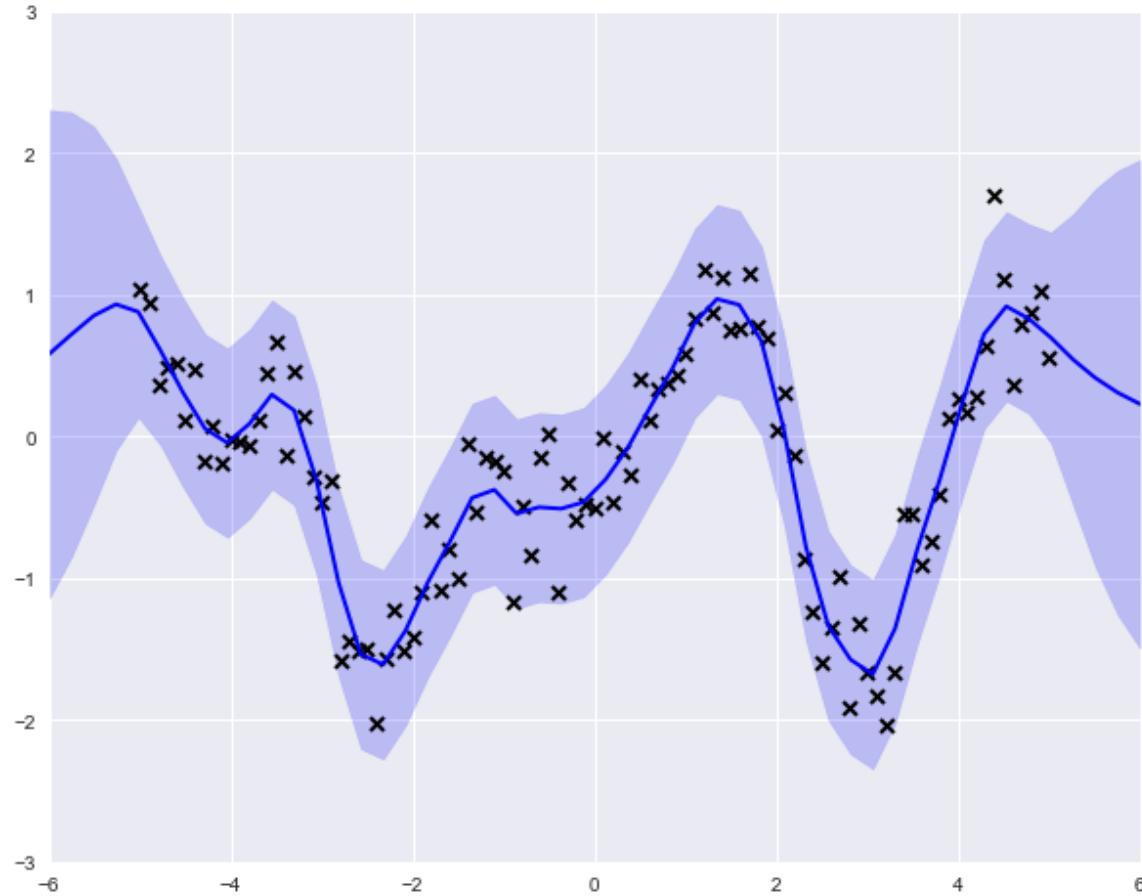
[Bayesian Estimate]

Example: $y = \theta_0 + \theta_1 \cdot x_1 + \dots + \theta_k \cdot x_k$



GAUSSIAN PROCESSES

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ID	S1_MaxTradeline	S2_BadLoans	S3_DeviceFirstSeen
841328	300	NA	11/16/2013
262927	500	0	10/1/2012
197305	750	0	NA
176415	NA	NA	NA
228986	0	3	NA
390908	800	NA	8/9/2013
846257	600	0	6/30/2012
254885	400	0	NA
833798	NA	0	3/9/2012
147660	900	2	NA

Probabilistic approach naturally deals with missing data

Everything is a random variable.



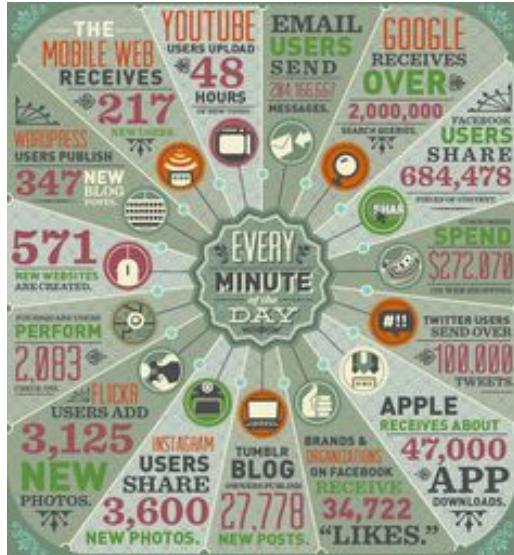


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Data Streams

Update your models when new data is available.





- Unbounded Flows of Data are generated daily:
 - Social Networks, sensors, network monitoring, finance, etc.
 - Continuous Model Updating.



$$\{\theta : \theta \in \Theta\}$$

[Set of Models]

Data →

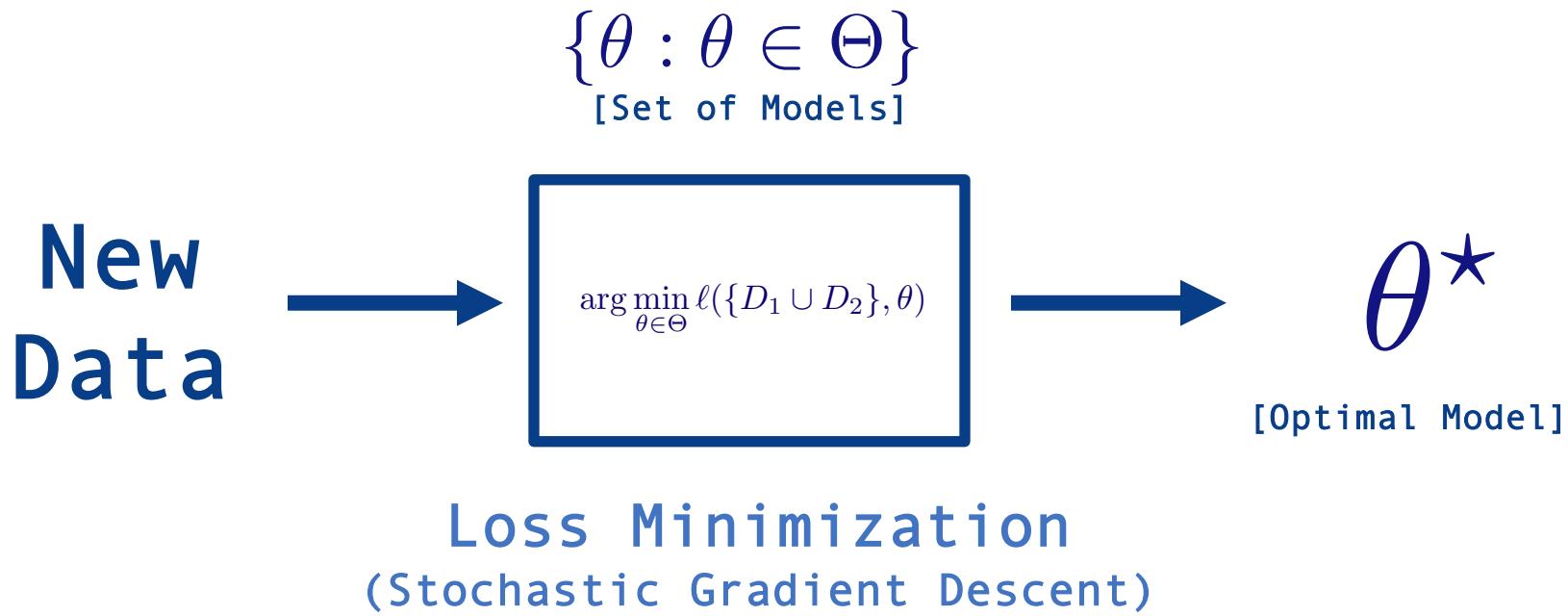
$$\arg \min_{\theta \in \Theta} \ell(D_1, \theta)$$

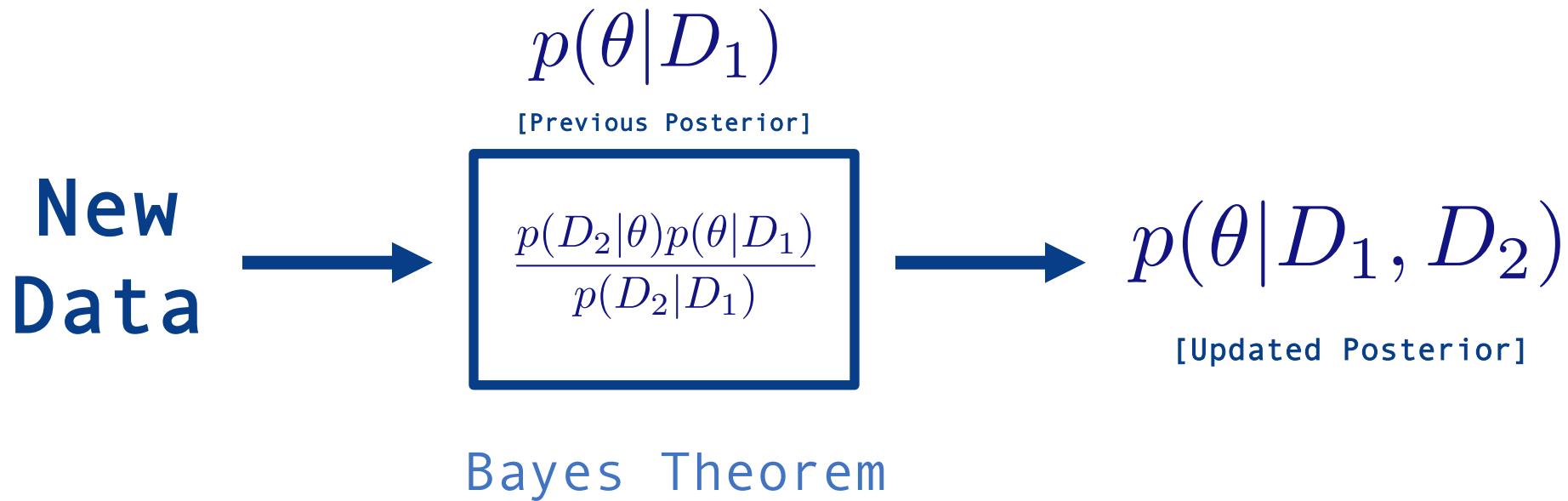


$$\theta^*$$

[Optimal Model]

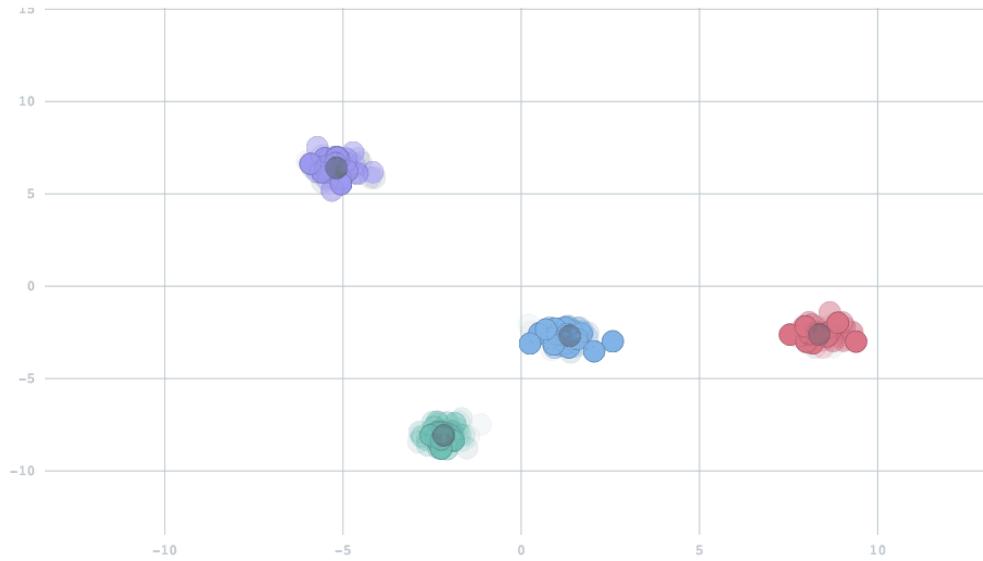
Loss Minimization
(Stochastic Gradient Descent)





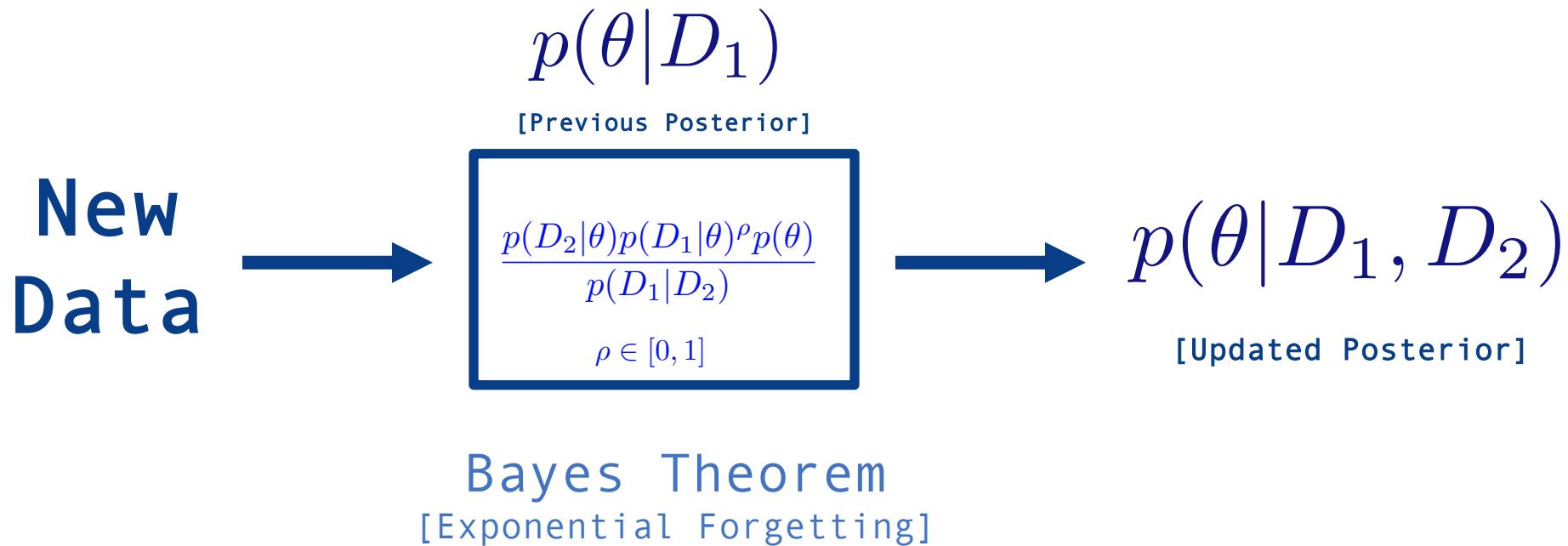
Freeman J. Introducing streaming k-means in Apache Spark 1.2.

<https://databricks.com/blog/2015/01/28/introducing-streaming-k-means-in-spark-1-2.html>



- Data may change from one time step to another.





- Old-data is exponentially down-weighted.
 - Forgetting Mechanism. Focus on the present.

$$P(\theta | \mathbf{D})$$

Scalable Learning

Perform Bayesian inference on your probabilistic models with powerful approximate and scalable algorithms.



$$p(\theta|D) = \frac{p(D|\theta)p(\theta)}{\int p(D|\theta)p(\theta)d\theta}$$

Highly Dimensional

Intractable Posterior

- Problem solving a highly multidimensional integral.
- Closed-form solution under very restrictive assumptions.
- Complex functional forms.



$$\arg \min_{\lambda} KL(q(\theta, H|\lambda) || p(\theta, H|D))$$

Approximation True Posterior

Variational Methods

- The inference problem is casted as an optimization problem.
- Deterministic approximation.

Hoffman, Matthew D., et al. "Stochastic variational inference." *Journal of Machine Learning Research* 14.1 (2013): 1303-1347.



$$\ln p(D) = \mathcal{L}(\lambda) + KL(q(\theta, H|\lambda); p(\theta, H|D))$$

Constant Maximize Minimize

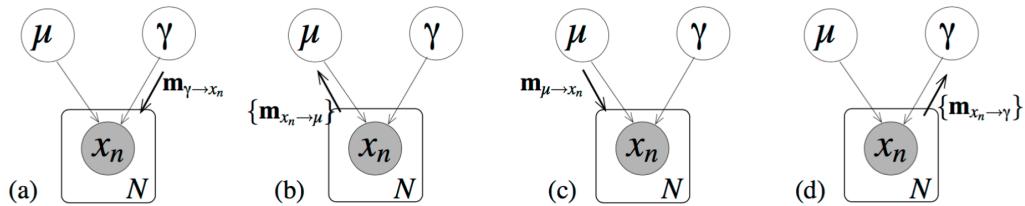
Optimization Problem

- The inference problem is casted as an optimization problem.
- Deterministic approximation.

Hoffman, Matthew D., et al. "Stochastic variational inference." *Journal of Machine Learning Research* 14.1 (2013): 1303-1347.



$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \lambda} =$$



Variational Message Passing

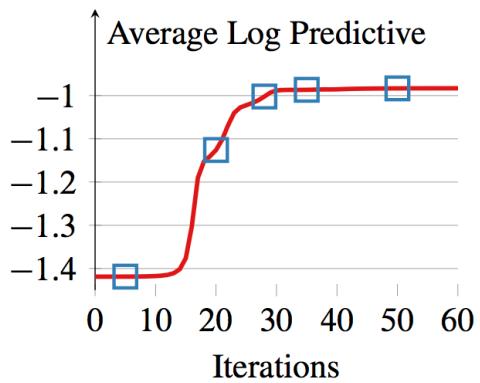
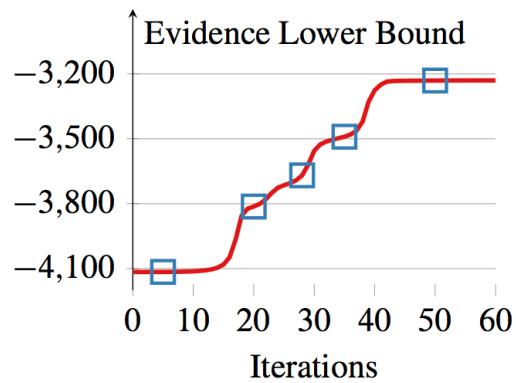
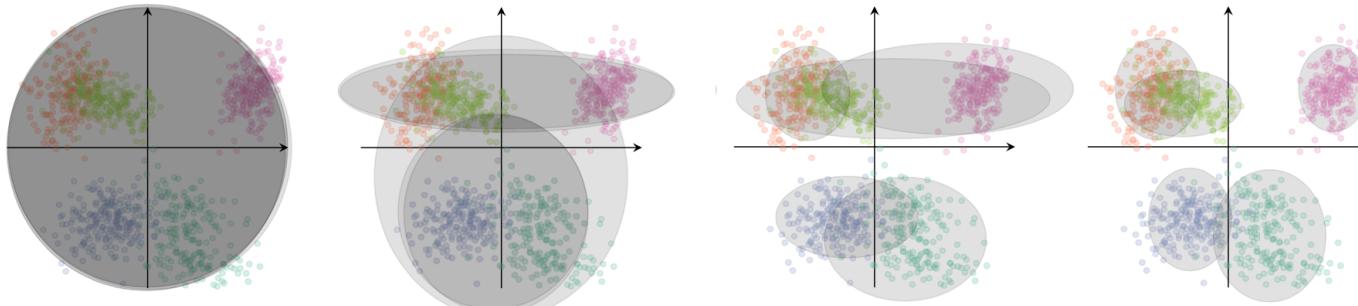
- Automatic Gradient Computation
- Coordinate Ascent Algorithm, Gradient Ascent, etc...

Winn, J., & Bishop, C. M. (2005). Variational message passing. *Journal of Machine Learning Research*, 6(Apr), 661-694.



VARIATIONAL LEARNING

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David Blei, Shakir Mohamed, Rajesh Ranganath. Variational Inference: Foundations and Inference Methods. NIPS Tutorial 2016. Barcelona.



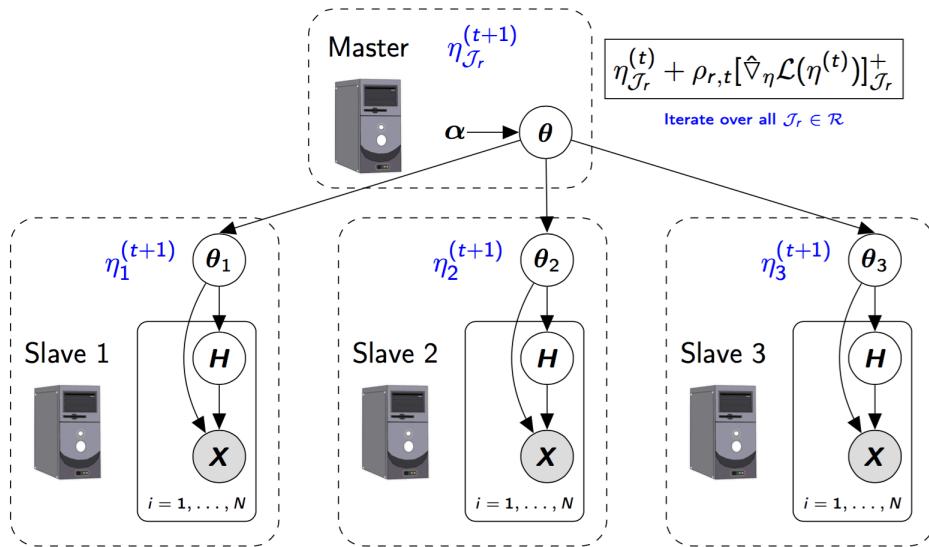
$$\lambda^{(t+1)} = \lambda^{(t)} + \rho \cdot N \cdot \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(d_t, \lambda^{(t)})}{\partial \lambda}$$

Stochastic Gradient Ascent

- Estimate the gradient over a sub-sample of the data set

Hoffman, Matthew D., et al. "Stochastic variational inference." *Journal of Machine Learning Research* 14.1 (2013): 1303-1347.



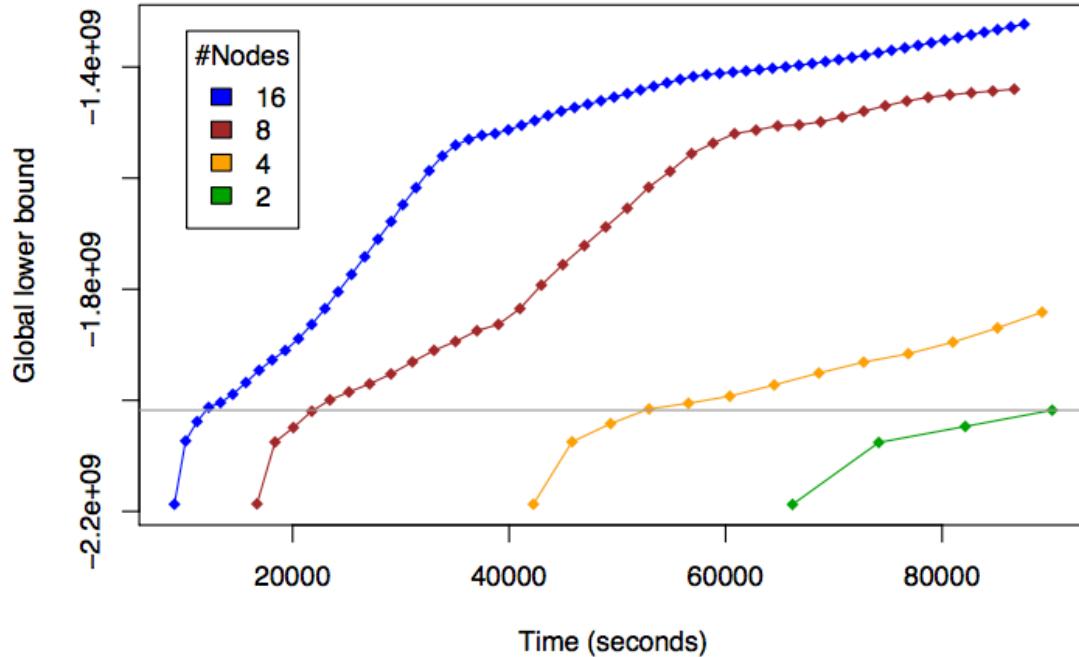


d-VMP Algorithm

A state-of-the-art distributed Variational Message Passing algorithm.

Masegosa, Andrés R., et al. "d-VMP: Distributed Variational Message Passing." *Proceedings of the Eighth International Conference on Probabilistic Graphical Models*. 2016.



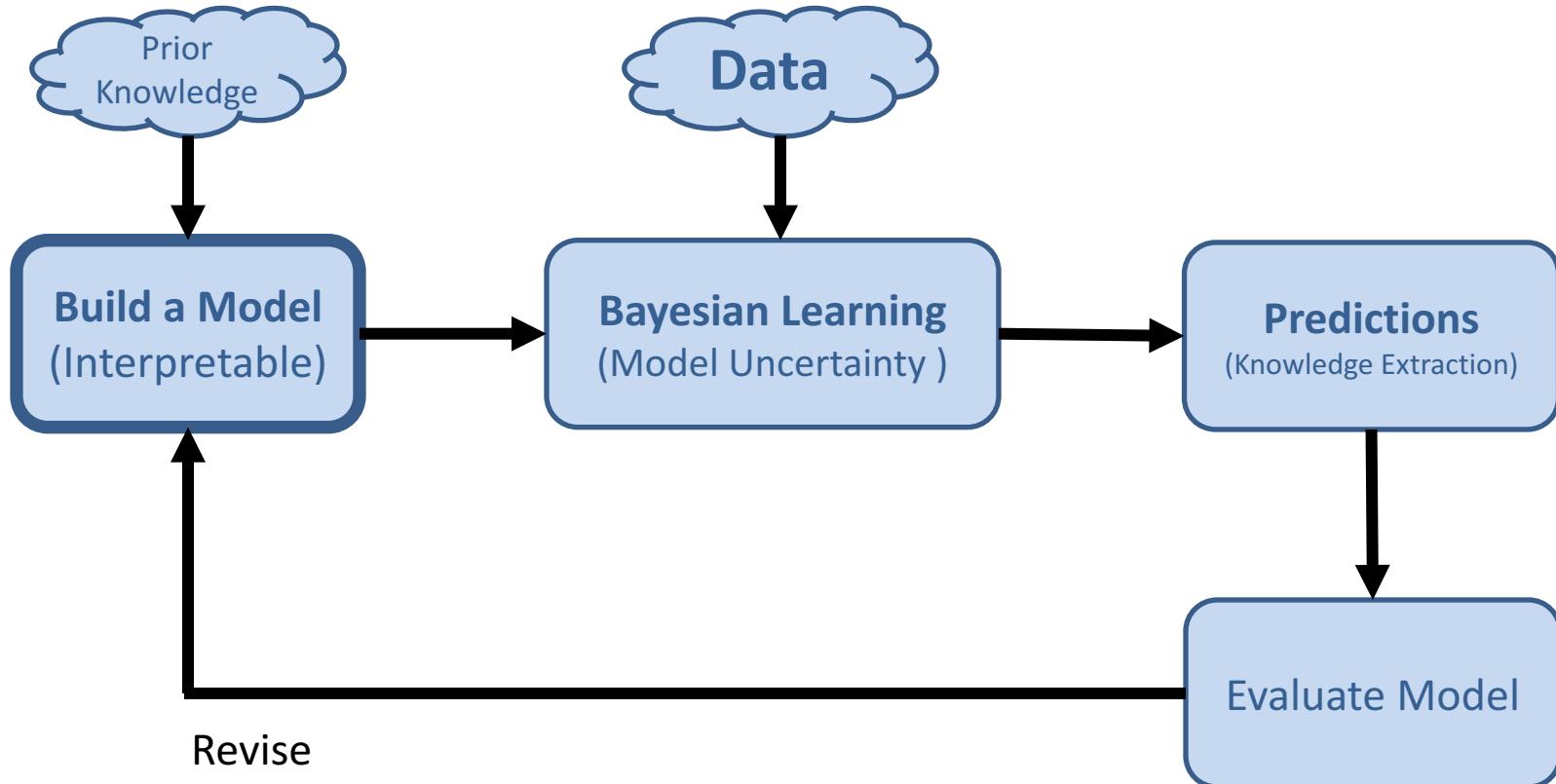


Masegosa, Andrés R., et al. "d-VMP: Distributed Variational Message Passing." *Proceedings of the Eighth International Conference on Probabilistic Graphical Models*. 2016.

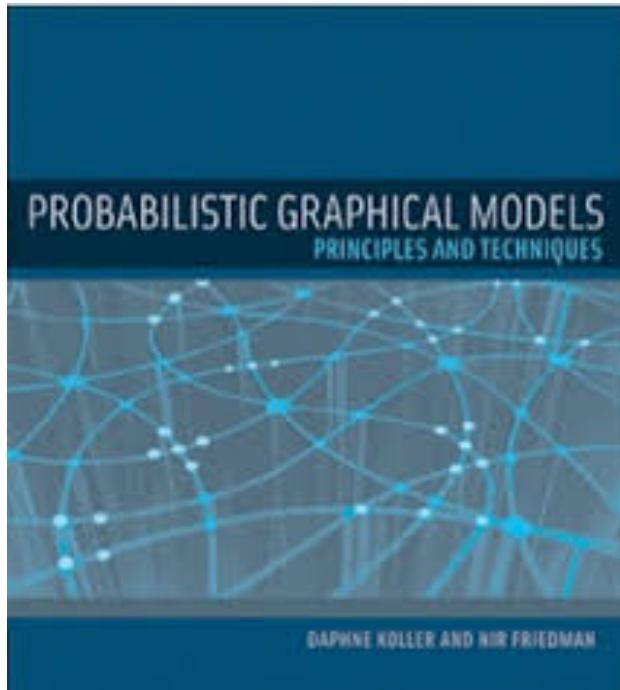
One billion node probabilistic model

Experiment on a Flink cluster with 16 nodes on AWS.



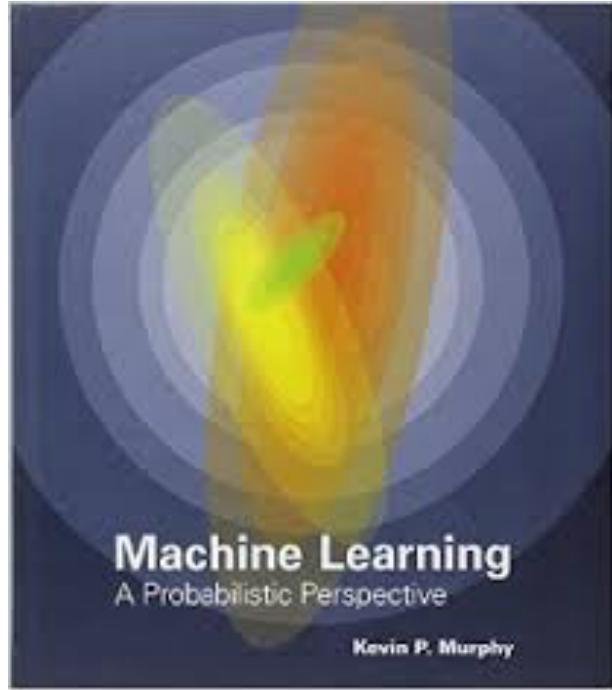


Blei, David M. "Build, compute, critique, repeat: Data analysis with latent variable models." *Annual Review of Statistics and Its Application* 1 (2014): 203-232.



Probabilistic Graphical Models

+



Probabilistic Machine Learning



Thanks for your attention

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