



# ***Automatic Bayesian Density Analysis***

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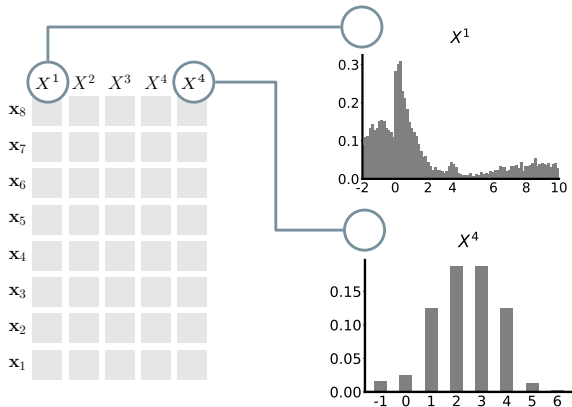
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Max-Planck-Institute IS

31st January 2019 - AAAI19 Honolulu

	$X^1$	$X^2$	$X^3$	$X^4$	$X^5$
$x_8$					
$x_7$					
$x_6$					
$x_5$					
$x_4$					
$x_3$					
$x_2$					
$x_1$					

# Exploratory data analysis

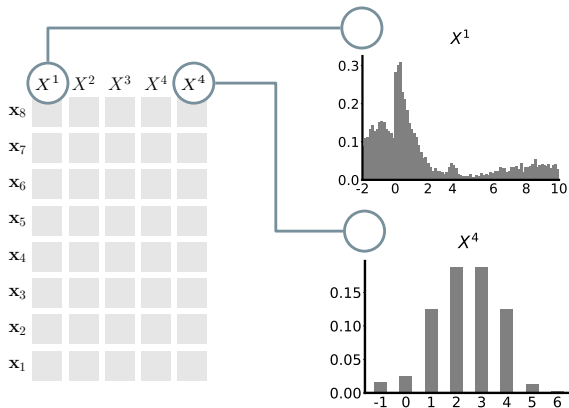


The “***data understanding***” pipeline

1a. ***infer statistical types***

⇒ is it a Gaussian?  
⇒ is it an ordinal RV?

# Exploratory data analysis



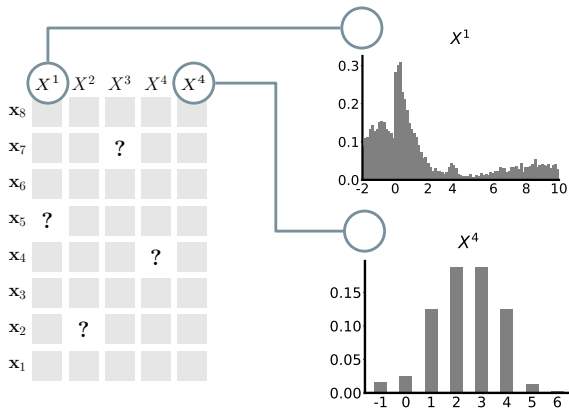
The “***data understanding***” pipeline

1a. *infer statistical types*

1b. *infer dependencies*

⇒ does  $X^4$  depend on  $X^1$ ?

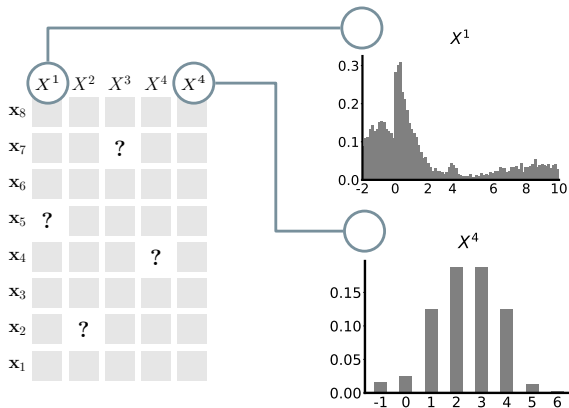
# Exploratory data analysis



The “***data understanding***” pipeline

- 1a. *infer statistical types*
- 1b. *infer dependencies*
2. *missing values estimation*

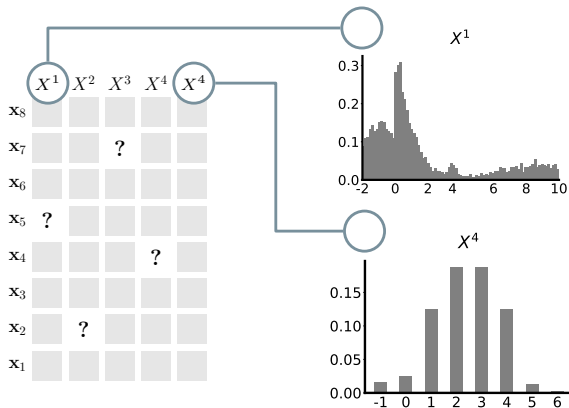
# Exploratory data analysis



The “***data understanding***” pipeline

- 1a. *infer statistical types*
- 1b. *infer dependencies*
2. *missing values estimation*
3. *anomaly detection*

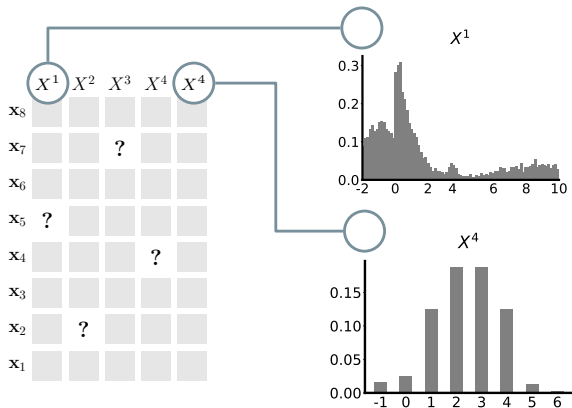
# Exploratory data analysis



The “***data understanding***” pipeline

- 1a. *infer statistical types*
- 1b. *infer dependencies*
2. *missing values estimation*
3. *anomaly detection*
4. *pattern mining*

# Exploratory data analysis



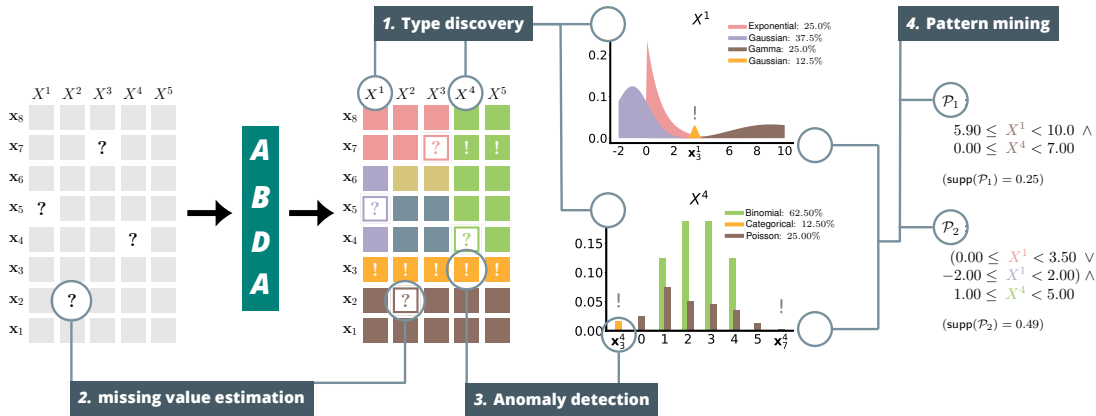
The “***data understanding***” pipeline

- 1a. *infer statistical types*
- 1b. *infer dependencies*
2. *missing values estimation*
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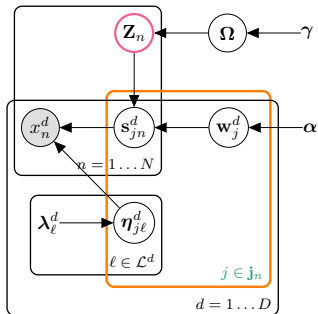
...what if there is ***no statistician around*** ?



# Automatic exploratory data analysis for non-statisticians



# ABDA: representation



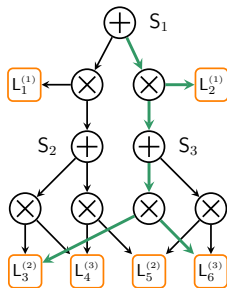
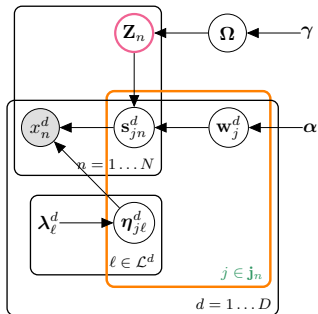
*global level*

$\Rightarrow$  dependencies among features

*local level*

$\Rightarrow$  heterogeneous data types

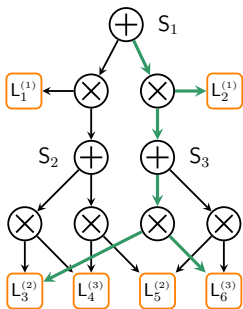
# ABDA: representation



**global level** comprises a **hierarchy of latent variables**

$\Rightarrow$  **Sum-Product Network (SPN)**

# SPNs



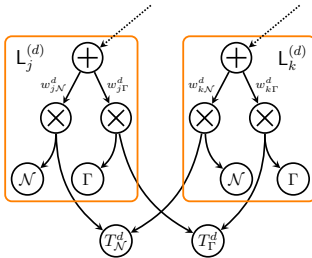
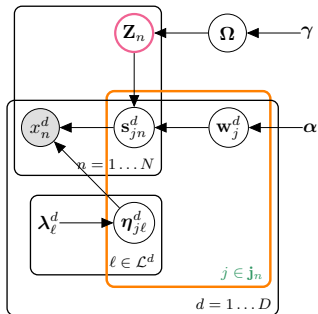
An SPN compiles a joint distribution into:

- sum** nodes  $\Rightarrow$  mixtures
- product** nodes  $\Rightarrow$  independent groups of RVs
- leaf** nodes  $\Rightarrow$  small, tractable models

SPNs allow to tractably

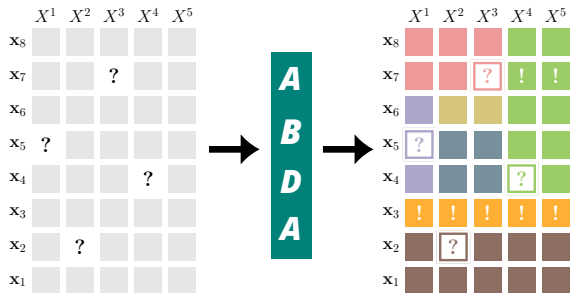
- marginalize** any set of RVs
- perform **MAP inference** (approximate)

# ABDA: representation



The **local level** comprises mixtures over **collections of likelihood models**

# ABDA: learning and inference



Learning the hierarchy of  $\mathbf{Z}_n$

⇒ **data-agnostic structure learning**

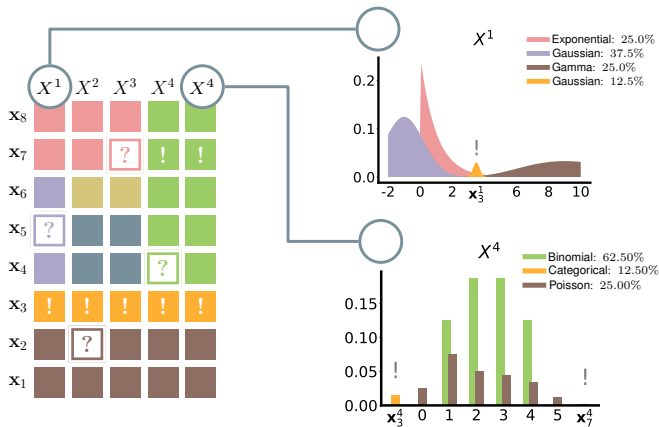
LVs partitioning the data

⇒ **hierarchical co-clustering!**

Bayesian posterior inference

⇒ **efficient Gibbs sampling**

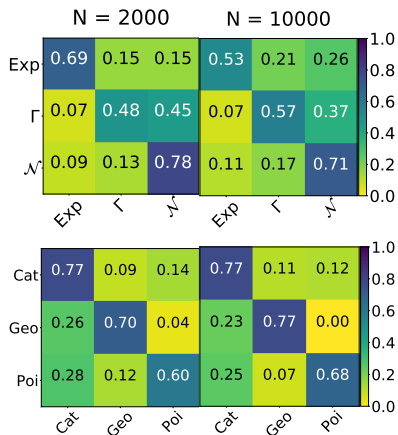
# Type inference



**Best likelihood models  
explaining the data**

Mixture proportions  
represent **uncertainty**  
**over likelihood models**

# Type inference



Extensive ***synthetic experiments***

⇒ ground truth available

***Recovering uncertainty*** over likelihoods

⇒ high cosine similarity over weight vectors

Predicting most likely ***“global types”***

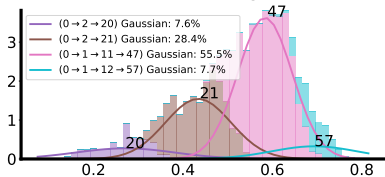
⇒ e.g.,  $X^1$  is Gaussian,  $X^4$  is Poisson

⇒ accurate up to small finite sample sizes

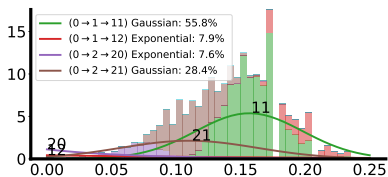


# Type inference

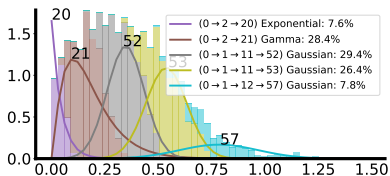
Abalone: Length



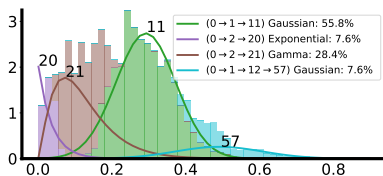
Abalone: Height



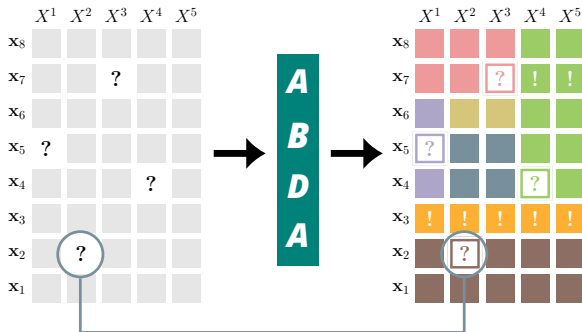
Abalone: Shucked weight



Abalone: Shell weight



# Missing values estimation



**Marginalizing** over missing values  
 $\Rightarrow$  easy via SPN inference!

Imputation via MAP inference  
 $\Rightarrow$  **linear time** approximation

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_n^m = \operatorname{argmax}_{\mathbf{x}_n^m} \mathcal{S}(\mathbf{x}_n^m \mid \mathbf{x}_n^o)$$

# Missing values estimation

	50% missing		
	ISLV	ABDA	MSPN
Abalone	$-0.89 \pm 0.36$	$-0.05 \pm 0.02$	<b>0.14</b>
Adult	-	<b><math>-0.69 \pm 0.01</math></b>	-5.83
Austral.	$-9.37 \pm 0.69$	<b><math>-1.63 \pm 0.04</math></b>	-3.76
Autism	$-2.67 \pm 0.16$	<b><math>-1.24 \pm 0.01</math></b>	-1.57
Breast	$-4.29 \pm 0.17$	<b><math>-2.85 \pm 0.01</math></b>	-3.06
Chess	$-2.58 \pm 0.04$	<b><math>-1.87 \pm 0.01</math></b>	-3.92
Crx	$-11.96 \pm 1.01$	<b><math>-1.20 \pm 0.04</math></b>	-3.51
Derma.	$-3.57 \pm 0.32$	<b><math>-0.99 \pm 0.01</math></b>	-1.01
Diabetes	$-12.52 \pm 0.52$	<b><math>-2.37 \pm 0.09</math></b>	-4.01
German	$-4.06 \pm 0.28$	<b><math>-1.55 \pm 0.01</math></b>	-1.60
Student	$-3.80 \pm 0.29$	<b><math>-1.57 \pm 0.01</math></b>	-1.58
Wine	$-1.34 \pm 0.01$	$-0.92 \pm 0.01$	<b>-0.41</b>

**Real-world benchmarks** from UCI

⇒ repeated trials, different missing percentages

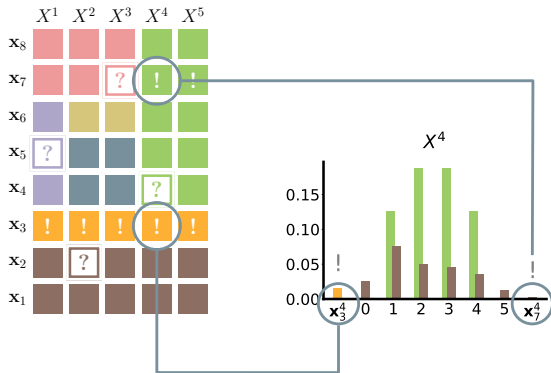
**Faster** and **more accurate** than ISLV

⇒ also modeling statistical type uncertainty

and **more robust** than MSPNs

⇒ same data-agnostic structure learning

# Anomaly detection



## Grouping anomalies together

⇒ micro-clusters

relegating them into **low-density**

**regions**

⇒ e.g., tails of distributions

log-likelihood as anomaly score

⇒ for **outliers** (transductive case)

⇒ for **novelties** (inductive case)

# Anomaly detection

	1SVM	LOF	HBOS	ABDA
Aloi	51.71 $\pm$ 0.02	<b>74.19</b> $\pm$ 0.70	52.86 $\pm$ 0.53	47.20 $\pm$ 0.02
Thyroid	46.18 $\pm$ 0.39	62.38 $\pm$ 1.04	62.77 $\pm$ 3.69	<b>84.88</b> $\pm$ 0.96
Breast	45.77 $\pm$ 11.1	98.06 $\pm$ 0.70	94.47 $\pm$ 0.79	<b>98.36</b> $\pm$ 0.07
Kdd99	53.40 $\pm$ 3.63	46.39 $\pm$ 1.95	87.59 $\pm$ 4.70	<b>99.79</b> $\pm$ 0.10
Letter	63.38 $\pm$ 17.6	<b>86.55</b> $\pm$ 2.23	60.47 $\pm$ 1.80	70.36 $\pm$ 0.01
Pen-glo	46.86 $\pm$ 1.02	87.25 $\pm$ 1.94	71.93 $\pm$ 1.68	<b>89.87</b> $\pm$ 2.87
Pen-loc	44.11 $\pm$ 6.07	<b>98.72</b> $\pm$ 0.20	64.30 $\pm$ 2.70	90.86 $\pm$ 0.79
Satellite	52.14 $\pm$ 3.08	83.51 $\pm$ 11.9	90.92 $\pm$ 0.16	<b>94.55</b> $\pm$ 0.68
Shuttle	89.37 $\pm$ 5.13	66.29 $\pm$ 1.69	<b>98.47</b> $\pm$ 0.24	78.61 $\pm$ 0.02
Speech	45.61 $\pm$ 3.64	<b>49.37</b> $\pm$ 0.87	47.47 $\pm$ 0.10	46.96 $\pm$ 0.01

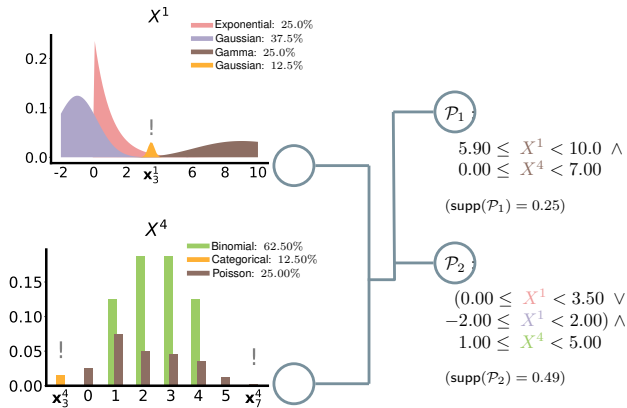
## *Unsupervised outlier detection*

real-world benchmarks

***ABDA is competitive*** w.r.t.

methods specifically designed for  
outlier detection

# Pattern mining



**Single pattern** from each leaf  $L_j^d$ :

$$\mathcal{P}: \pi_l^d \leq X^d < \pi_h^d$$

for a user-specified threshold  $\theta$ :

$$\mathcal{S}_{L_j^d}(\mathcal{P}) \geq \theta$$

**Conjunctive patterns**

from partitions

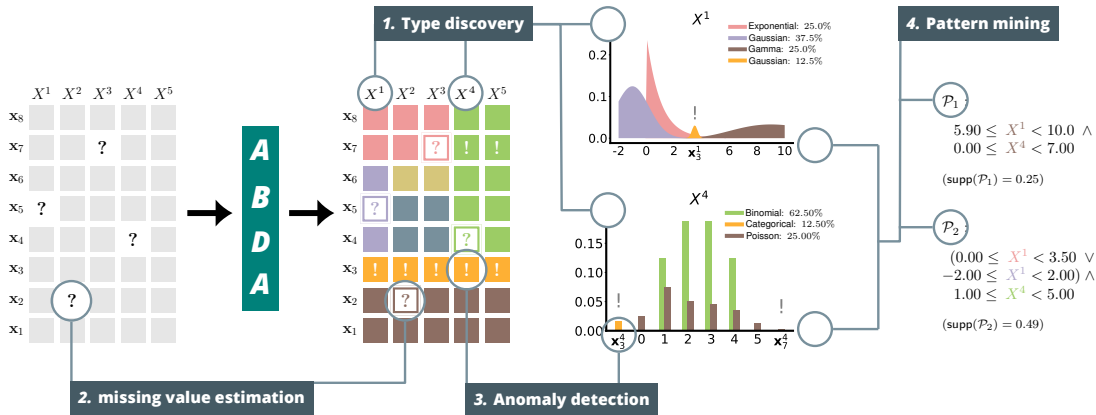
$$\mathcal{P}^N = \mathcal{P}_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \mathcal{P}_{|\text{sc}(N)|}$$

# Pattern mining

Ranking by their *relevance* aka **support**:

- $\mathcal{P}_1$  :  $0.088 \leq \text{Height} < 0.224 \wedge$   $p_S(\mathcal{P}^i)$   
 $0.158 \leq \text{ShellWeight} < 0.425$  ( $\text{supp}(\mathcal{P}_1) = 0.507$ )
- $\mathcal{P}_2$  :  $0.483 \leq \text{Length} < 0.684 \wedge$   
 $0.364 \leq \text{Diameter} < 0.547$  ( $\text{supp}(\mathcal{P}_2) = 0.489$ )
- $\mathcal{P}_3$  :  $0.596 \leq \text{WholeWeight} < 1.040 \wedge 0.205 \leq \text{ShuckedWeight} < 0.491 \wedge$   
 $0.076 \leq \text{VisceraWeight} < 0.281$  ( $\text{supp}(\mathcal{P}_3) = 0.223$ )
- $\mathcal{P}_4$  :  $0.596 \leq \text{WholeWeight} < 1.040 \wedge 0.205 \leq \text{ShuckedWeight} < 0.491 \wedge$   
 $0.076 \leq \text{VisceraWeight} < 0.281$  ( $\text{supp}(\mathcal{P}_4) = 0.202$ )
- $\mathcal{P}_5$  :  $0.313 \leq \text{Length} < 0.554 \wedge 0.230 \leq \text{Diameter} < 0.438 \wedge$   
 $0.023 \leq \text{Height} < 0.197 \wedge 0.165 \leq \text{WholeWeight} < 0.639 \wedge$   
 $0.037 \leq \text{ShuckedWeight} < 0.408 \wedge 0.019 \leq \text{VisceraWeight} < 0.192 \wedge$   
 $0.027 \leq \text{ShellWeight} < 0.27 \wedge 5 \leq \text{Rings} < 13$  ( $\text{supp}(\mathcal{P}_5) = 0.111$ )

# Automatic exploratory data analysis for non-statisticians





*for the details*

visit us at poster #**5839**

*code*

`github.com/probabilistic-learning/abda`

*for more on SPNs*

`github.com/SPFlow/SPFlow`

*...and even more*

`github.com/arranger1044/awesome-spn`