

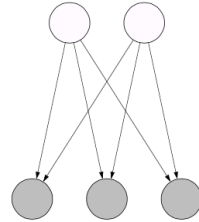
# CS221 Section 7

## Bayesian Networks

# Roadmap

- Bayesian Networks Introduction
- Probabilistic Queries
- Conditional Independence
- Gibbs Sampling

# Bayesian Networks



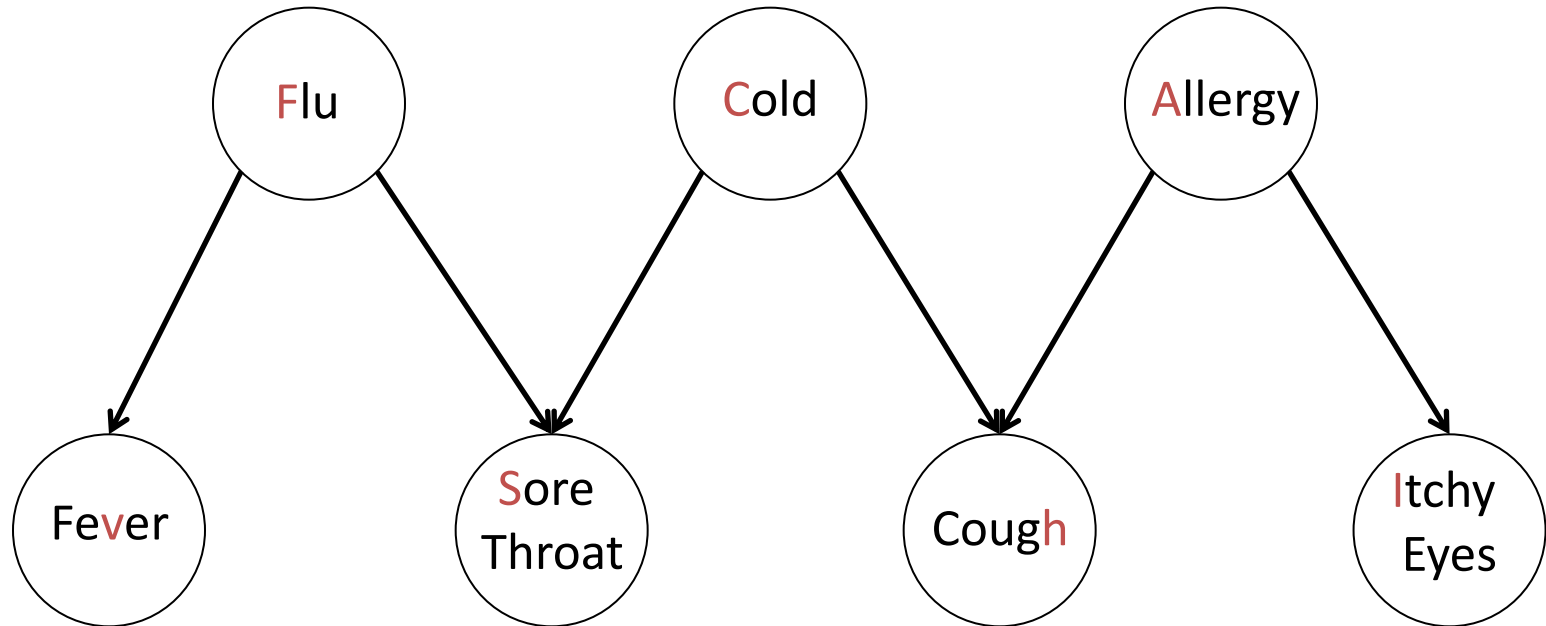
## Definition: Bayesian network

Let  $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$  be random variables.

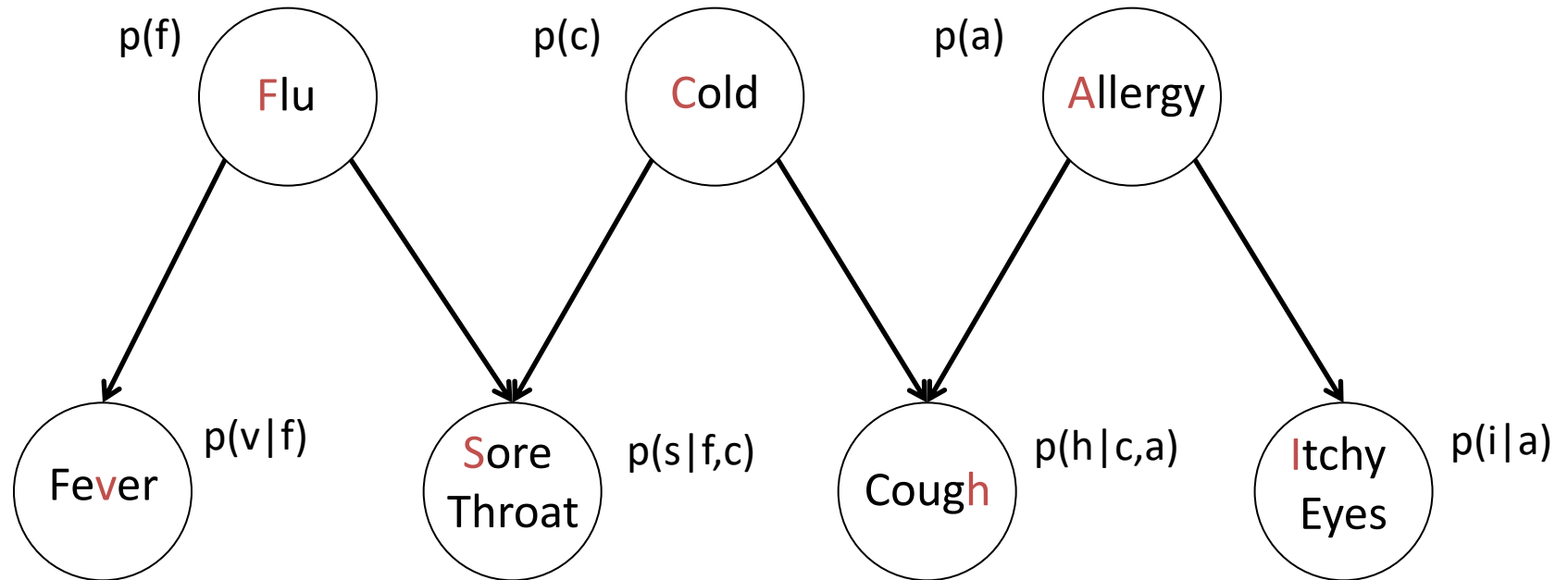
A **Bayesian network** is a directed acyclic graph (DAG) that specifies a **joint distribution** over  $X$  as a product of **local conditional distributions**, one for each node:

$$\mathbb{P}(X_1 = x_1, \dots, X_n = x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i \mid x_{\text{Parents}(i)})$$

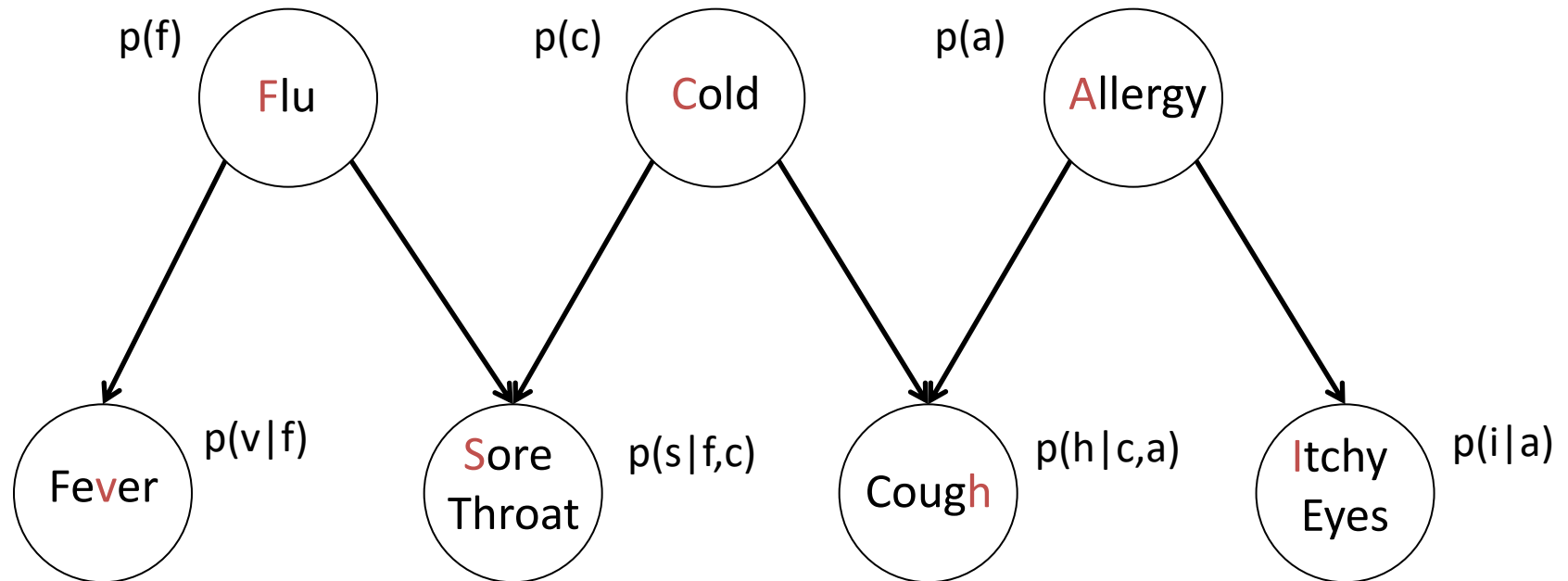
# Bayesian Networks



# A Bayesian network represents a joint probability distribution.



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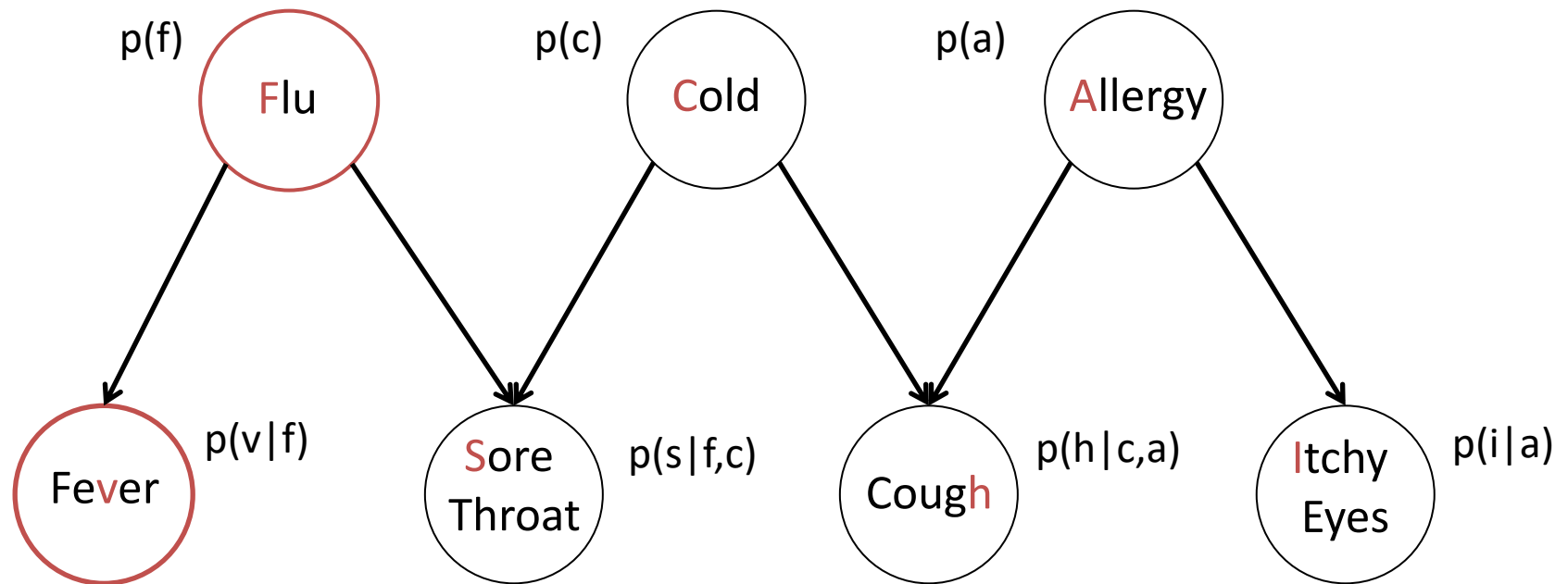
$$P(F=f, C=c, A=a, V=v, S=s, C=c, I=i) = p(f)p(c)p(a)p(v|a)p(s|f, c)p(h|c,a)p(i|a)$$

# Roadmap

- Bayesian Networks Introduction
- Probabilistic Queries
- Conditional Independence
- Gibbs Sampling

# Probabilistic Queries - Examples

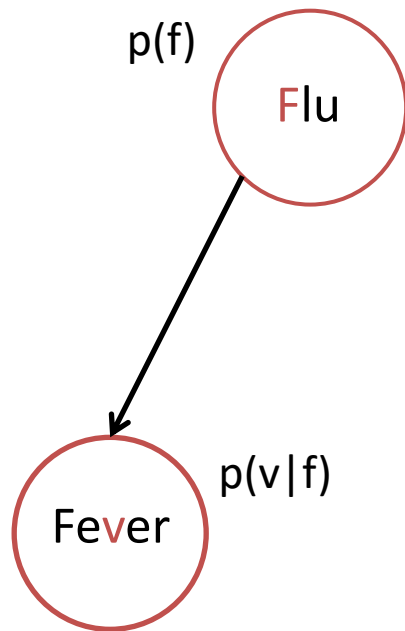
$$P(F=1 | V=1) = ?$$





# Probabilistic Queries - Examples

$$P(F=1 \mid V=1) = ?$$

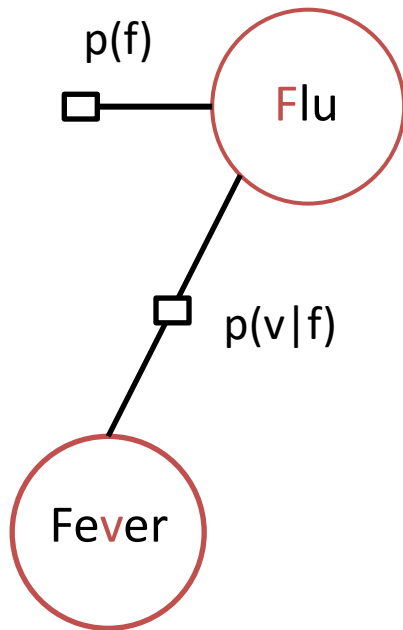


1. Remove (marginalize) variables not ancestors of Q or E.

# Probabilistic Queries - Examples

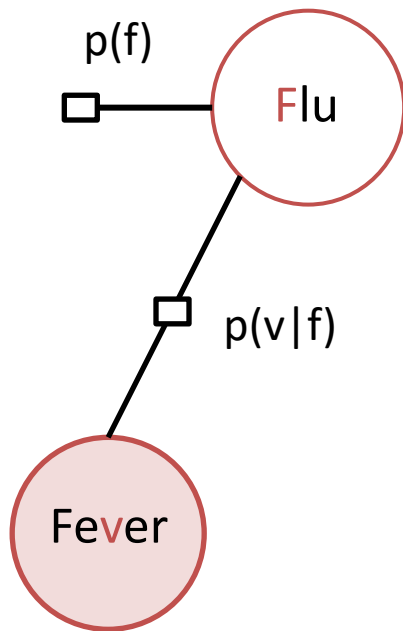
$$P(F=1 \mid V=1) = ?$$

2. Convert Bayesian network to factor graph.



# Probabilistic Queries - Examples

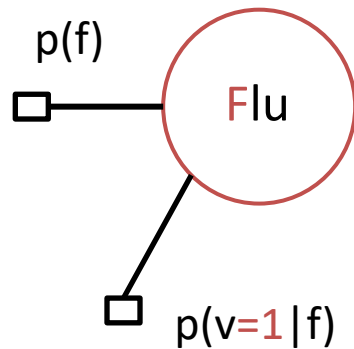
$$P(F=1 \mid V=1) = ?$$



- 3. Condition on  $E = e$ .  
3.1 shade nodes

# Probabilistic Queries - Examples

$$P(F=1 \mid V=1) = ?$$

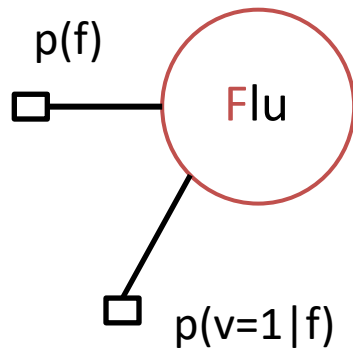


3. Condition on  $E = e$ .  
3.2 disconnect

# Probabilistic Queries - Examples

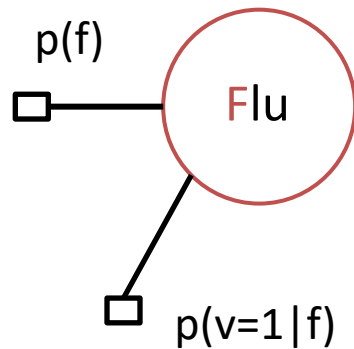
$$P(F=1 \mid V=1) = ?$$

4. Remove (marginalize) nodes disconnected from Q.



# Probabilistic Queries - Examples

$$P(F=1 \mid V=1) = ?$$



5. Run probabilistic inference algorithm (manual, variable elimination, Gibbs sampling, particle filtering).

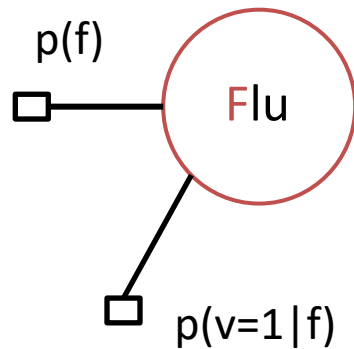
f	p(f)
0	$1-\alpha$
1	$\alpha$

f	v	p(v f)
0	0	0.70
0	1	0.30
1	0	0.20
1	1	0.80

$$P(F=f \mid V=1) \propto p(f) p(v=1|f)$$

# Probabilistic Queries - Examples

$$P(F=1 | V=1) = ?$$



5. Run probabilistic inference algorithm (manual, variable elimination, Gibbs sampling, particle filtering).

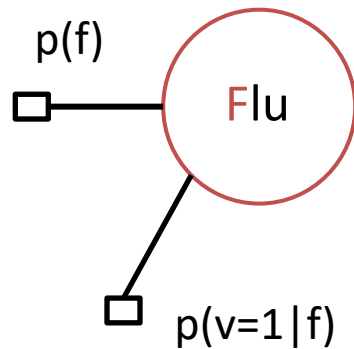
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$$P(F=f|V=1) \propto p(f) p(v=1|f) = \begin{cases} (1-\alpha) * 0.30, & f = 0 \\ \alpha * 0.80, & f = 1 \end{cases}$$

# Probabilistic Queries - Examples

$$P(F=1 \mid V=1) = ?$$



5. Run probabilistic inference algorithm (manual, variable elimination, Gibbs sampling, particle filtering).

f	p(f)
0	1- $\alpha$
1	$\alpha$

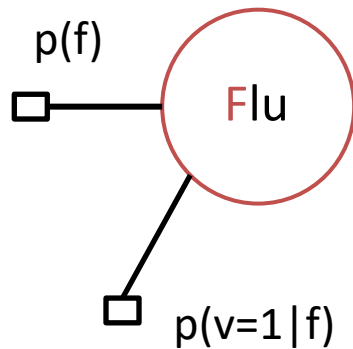
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# Probabilistic Queries - Examples

$$P(F=1 | V=1) = ?$$



5. Run probabilistic inference algorithm (manual, variable elimination, Gibbs sampling, particle filtering).

f	p(f)
0	1- $\alpha$
1	$\alpha$

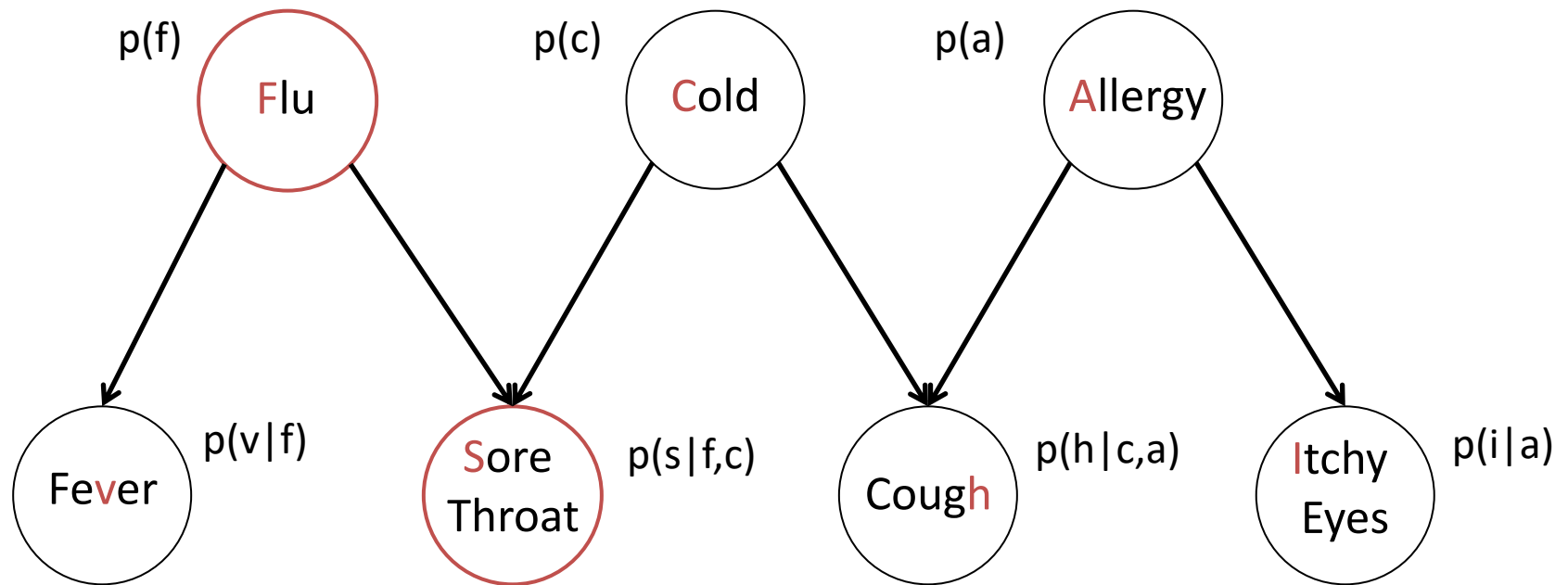
f	v	p(v f)
0	0	0.70
0	1	0.30
1	0	0.20
1	1	0.80

$$P(F=f|V=1) \propto p(f) p(v=1|f) = \begin{cases} (1-\alpha) * 0.30, & f = 0 \\ \alpha * 0.80, & f = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$P(F=1|V=1) = \frac{\alpha * 0.80}{\alpha * 0.80 + (1-\alpha) * 0.30}$$

# Probabilistic Queries - Examples

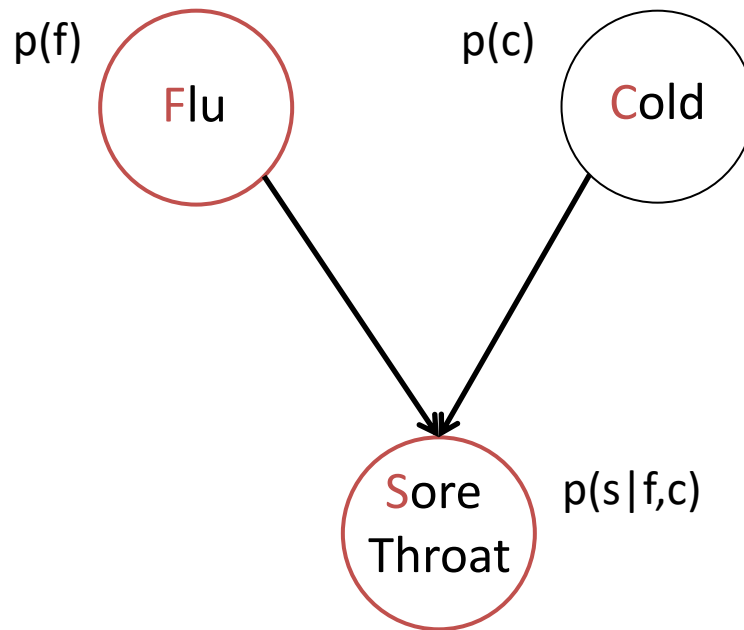
$$P(F=1 | S=1) = ?$$



# Probabilistic Queries - Examples

$$P(F=1 | S=1) = ?$$

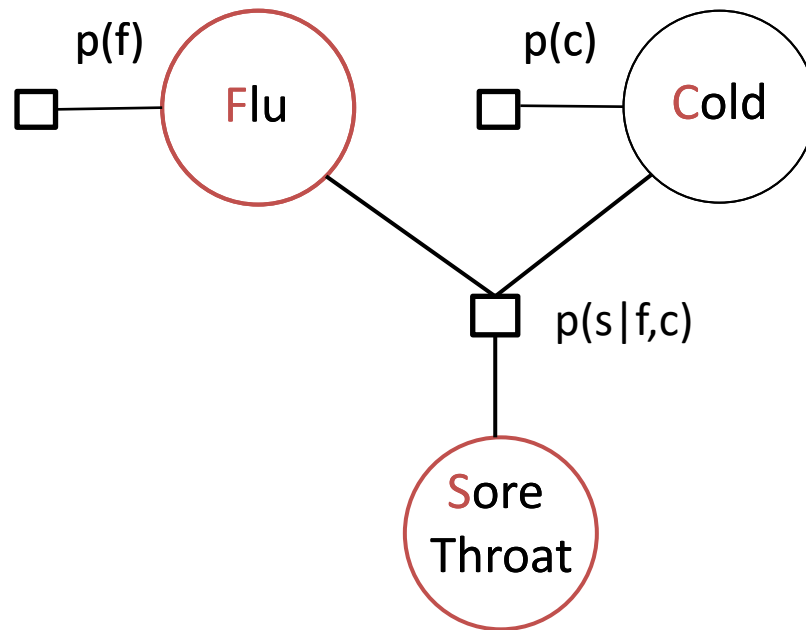
1. Remove (marginalize) variables not ancestors of Q or E.



# Probabilistic Queries - Examples

$$P(F=1 | S=1) = ?$$

2. Convert Bayesian network to factor graph.

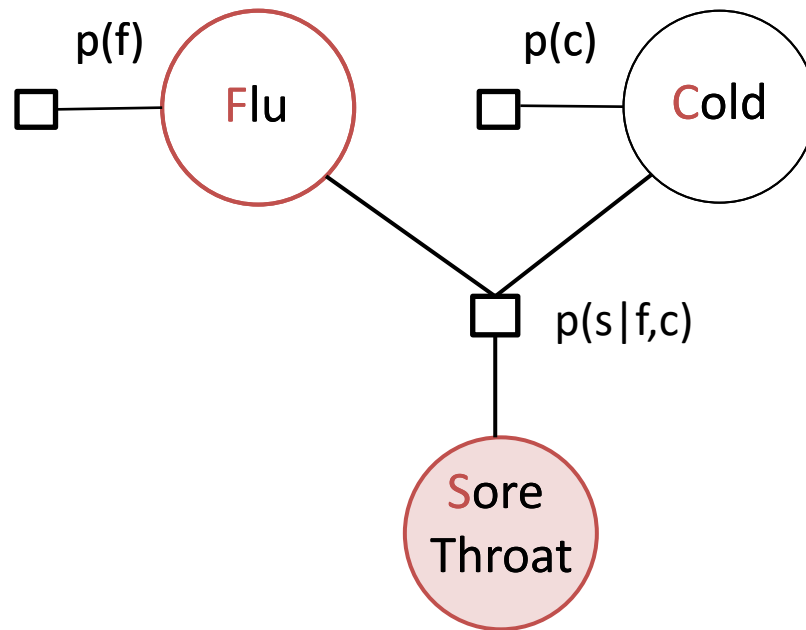


★ One factor per variable!

# Probabilistic Queries - Examples

$$P(F=1 | S=1) = ?$$

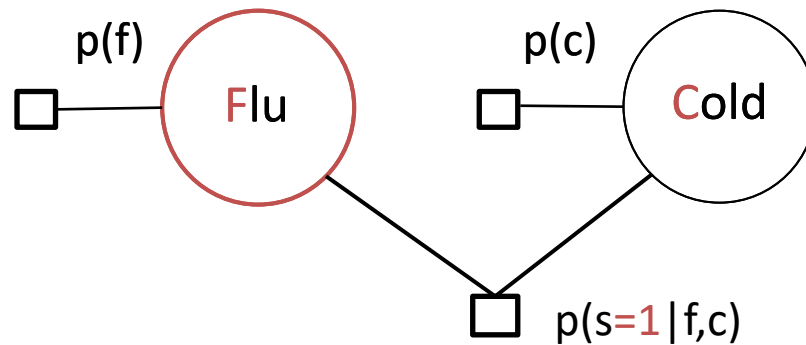
3. Condition on  $E = e$ .  
3.1 shade nodes



# Probabilistic Queries - Examples

$$P(F=1 | S=1) = ?$$

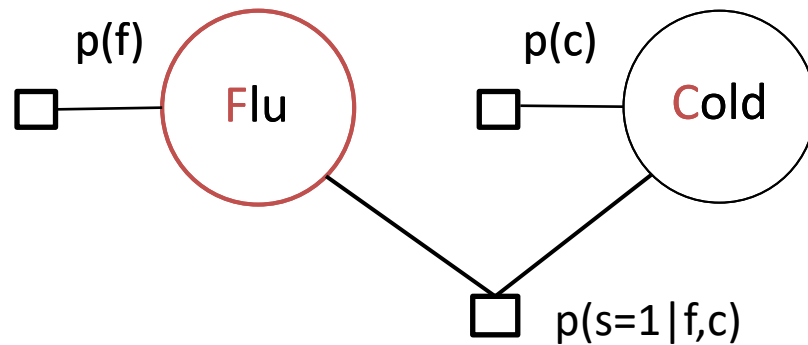
3. Condition on  $E = e$ .  
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# Probabilistic Queries - Examples

$$P(F=1 | S=1) = ?$$

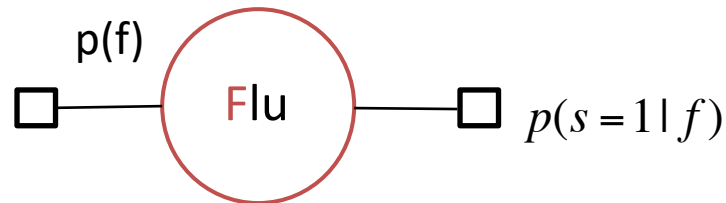
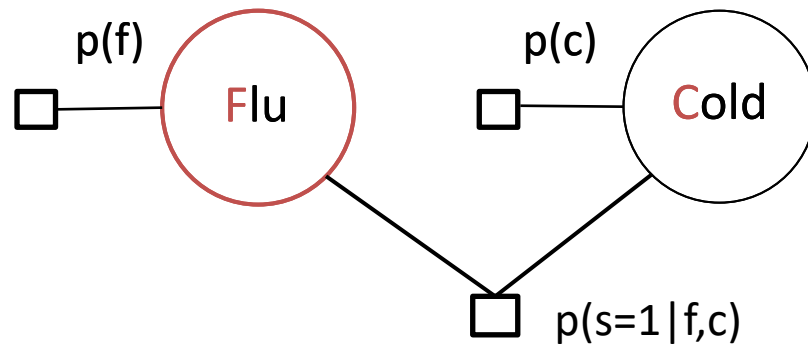
4. Remove (marginalize) nodes disconnected from Q.



# Probabilistic Queries - Examples

$$P(F=1 | S=1) = ?$$

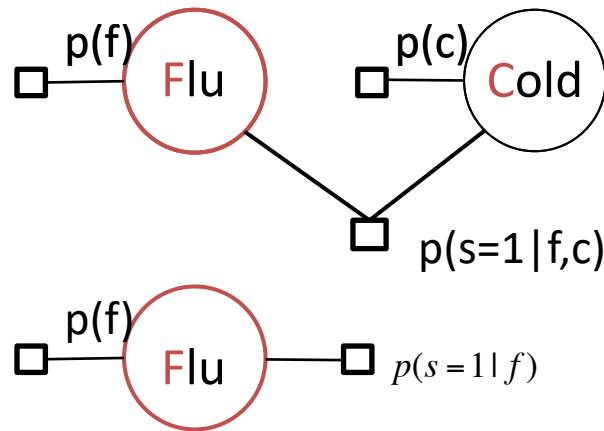
5. Run probabilistic inference algorithm (manual, **variable elimination**, Gibbs sampling, particle filtering).





# Probabilistic Queries - Examples

$$P(F=1 | S=1) = ?$$



5. Run probabilistic inference algorithm (manual, **variable elimination**, Gibbs sampling, particle filtering).

$$p(s=1 | f)$$

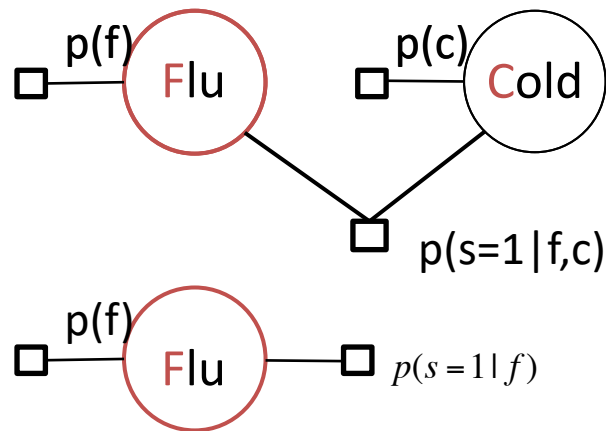
$$= \sum_c p(c) p(s=1 | f, c)$$

$$= p(c=0) p(s=1 | f, c=0) + p(c=1) p(s=1 | f, c=1)$$

f	p(s=1, f)
0	?
1	?

# Probabilistic Queries - Examples

$$P(F=1 | S=1) = ?$$



$$p(s=1 | f)$$

$$= \sum_c p(c) p(s=1 | f, c)$$

$$= p(c=0) p(s=1 | f, c=0) + p(c=1) p(s=1 | f, c=1)$$

$$= \begin{cases} (1-\beta) * 0 + \beta * 0.75, & f=0 \\ \end{cases}$$

5. Run probabilistic inference algorithm (manual, **variable elimination**, Gibbs sampling, particle filtering).

f	p(f)
0	$1-\alpha$
1	$\alpha$

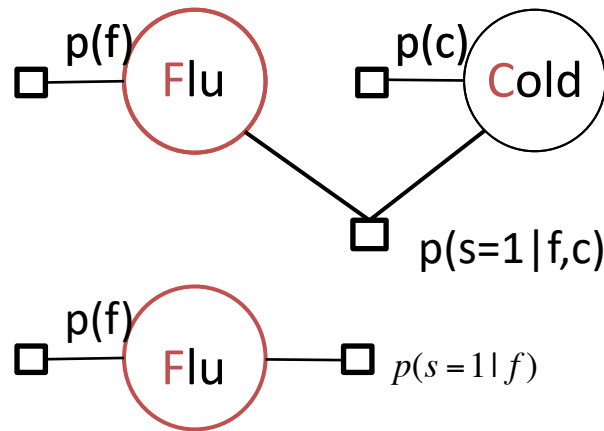
c	p(c)
0	$1-\beta$
1	$\beta$

s	f	c	p(s f,c)
0	0	0	1.00
1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0.30
1	1	0	0.70
0	0	1	0.25
1	0	1	0.75
0	1	1	0.10
1	1	1	0.90

f	p(s=1,f)
0	$\beta * 0.75$
1	?

# Probabilistic Queries - Examples

$$P(F=1 | S=1) = ?$$



$$p(s=1 | f)$$

$$= \sum_c p(c) p(s=1 | f, c)$$

$$= p(c=0) p(s=1 | f, c=0) + p(c=1) p(s=1 | f, c=1)$$

$$= \begin{cases} (1-\beta) * 0 + \beta * 0.75, & f=0 \\ (1-\beta) * 0.70 + \beta * 0.9, & f=1 \end{cases}$$

5. Run probabilistic inference algorithm (manual, **variable elimination**, Gibbs sampling, particle filtering).

f	p(f)
0	1- $\alpha$
1	$\alpha$

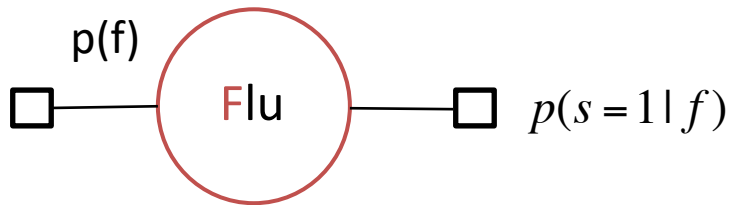
c	p(c)
0	1- $\beta$
1	$\beta$

s	f	c	p(s   f, c)
0	0	0	1.00
1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0.30
1	1	0	0.70
0	0	1	0.25
1	0	1	0.75
0	1	1	0.10
1	1	1	0.90

f	p(s=1, f)
0	$\beta * 0.75$
1	$((1-\beta) * 0.7 + \beta * 0.9)$

# Probabilistic Queries - Examples

$$P(F=1 | S=1) = ?$$



$$P(F = f | S = 1)$$

$$\propto p(f)p(s = 1 | f)$$

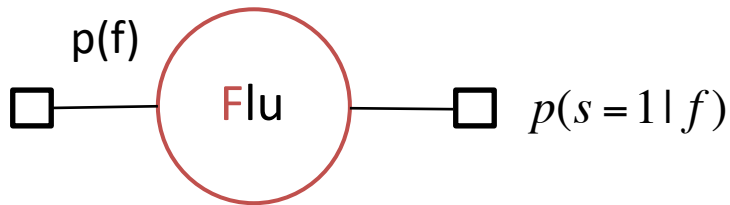
5. Run probabilistic inference algorithm (manual, **variable elimination**, Gibbs sampling, particle filtering).

f	p(f)
0	1- $\alpha$
1	$\alpha$

f	p(s=1   f)
0	$\beta * 0.75$
1	$((1-\beta) * 0.7 + \beta * 0.9)$

# Probabilistic Queries - Examples

$$P(F=1 | S=1) = ?$$



$$P(F = f | S = 1)$$

$$\propto p(f)p(s = 1 | f)$$

$$= \begin{cases} (1 - \alpha)\beta * 0.75, & f = 0 \\ \alpha, & f = 1 \end{cases}$$

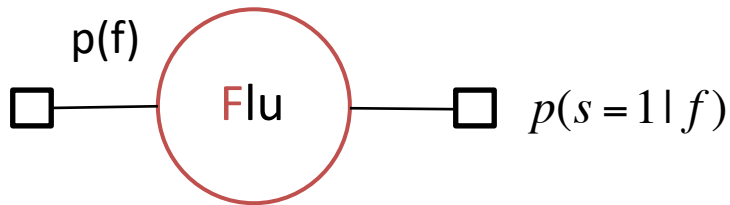
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f	p(f)
0	$1 - \alpha$
1	$\alpha$

f	p(s=1   f)
0	$\beta * 0.75$
1	$((1 - \beta) * 0.7 + \beta * 0.9)$

# Probabilistic Queries - Examples

$$P(F=1 | S=1) = ?$$



5. Run probabilistic inference algorithm (manual, **variable elimination**, Gibbs sampling, particle filtering).

f	p(f)
0	$1-\alpha$
1	$\alpha$

f	p(s=1   f)
0	$\beta * 0.75$
1	$(1-\beta) * 0.7 + \beta * 0.9$

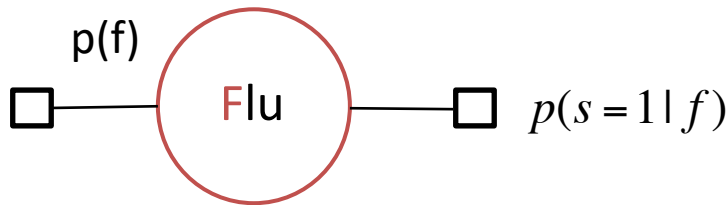
$$P(F = f | S = 1)$$

$$\propto p(f)p(s=1 | f)$$

$$= \begin{cases} (1-\alpha)\beta * 0.75, & f = 0 \\ \alpha((1-\beta) * 0.70 + \beta * 0.9), & f = 1 \end{cases}$$

# Probabilistic Queries - Examples

$$P(F=1 | S=1) = ?$$



5. Run probabilistic inference algorithm (manual, **variable elimination**, Gibbs sampling, particle filtering).

f	p(f)
0	1- $\alpha$
1	$\alpha$

f	p(s=1   f)
0	$\beta * 0.75$
1	$(1-\beta) * 0.7 + \beta * 0.9$

$$P(F = f | S = 1)$$

$$\propto p(f)p(s = 1 | f)$$

$$= \begin{cases} (1-\alpha)\beta * 0.75, & f = 0 \\ \alpha((1-\beta) * 0.70 + \beta * 0.9), & f = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$P(F = 1 | S = 1) = \frac{p(f = 1)p(s = 1 | f = 1)}{p(f = 1)p(s = 1 | f = 1) + p(f = 0)p(s = 1 | f = 0)}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha((1-\beta) * 0.70 + \beta * 0.9)}{(1-\alpha)\beta * 0.75 + \alpha((1-\beta) * 0.70 + \beta * 0.9)},$$

# Probabilistic Queries – Cookbook

Given a query  $P(Q|E=e)$

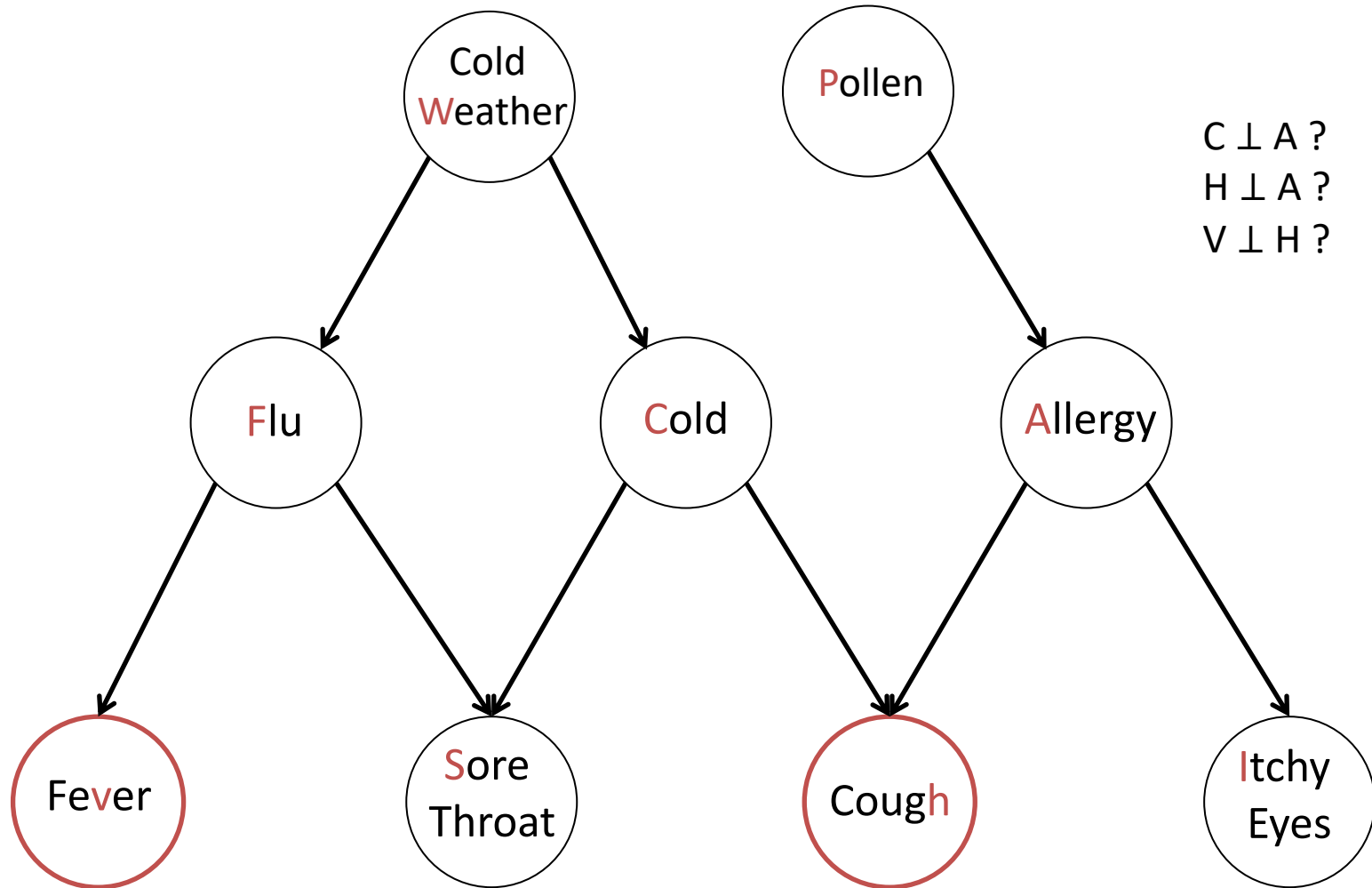
1. Remove (marginalize) variables not ancestors of Q or E.
2. Convert Bayesian network to factor graph.
3. Condition (shade nodes / disconnect) on  $E = e$ .
4. Remove (marginalize) nodes disconnected from Q.
5. Run probabilistic inference algorithm (manual, variable elimination, Gibbs sampling, particle filtering).



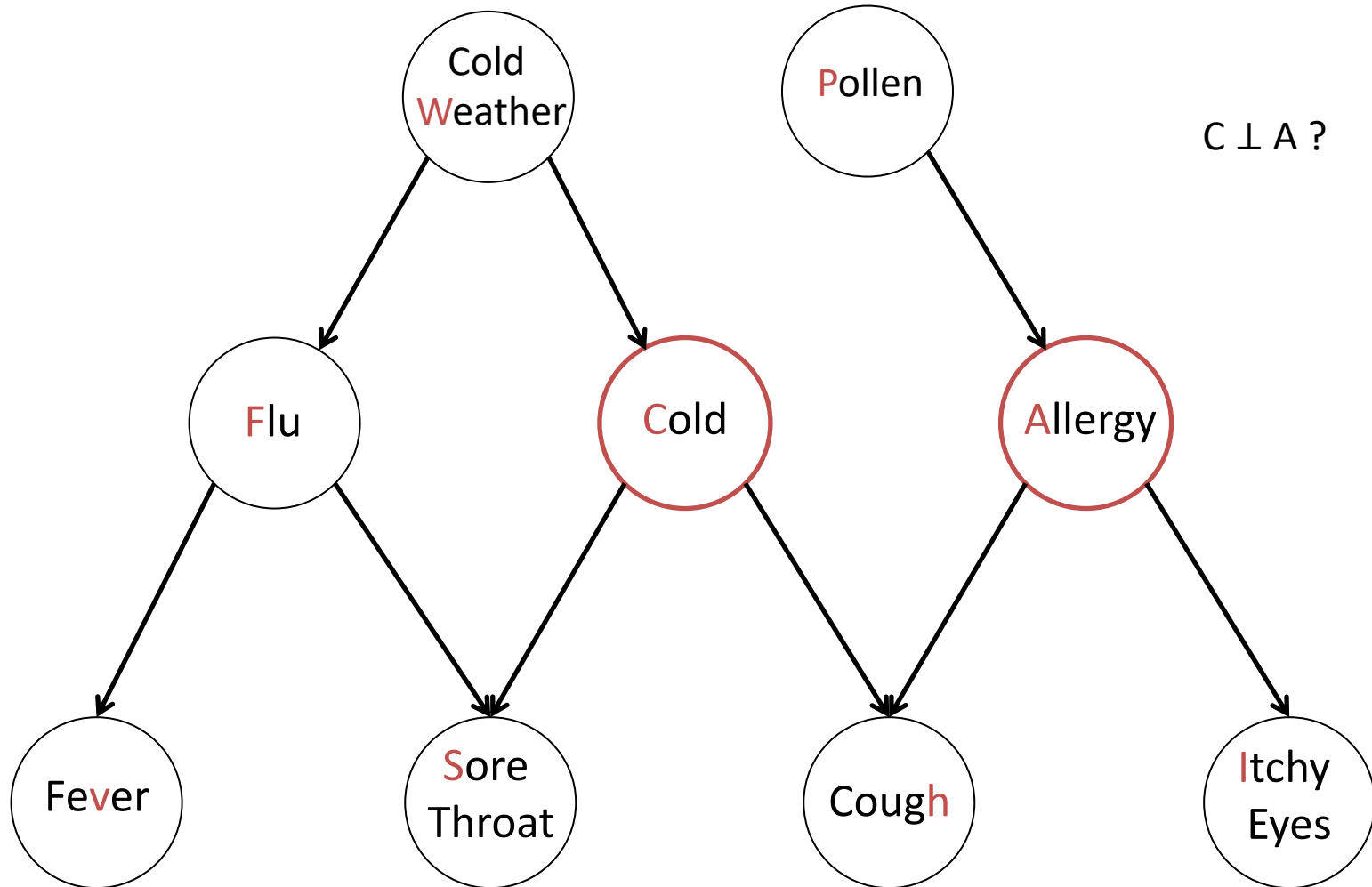
# Roadmap

- Bayesian Networks Introduction
- Probabilistic Queries
- Conditional Independence
- Gibbs Sampling

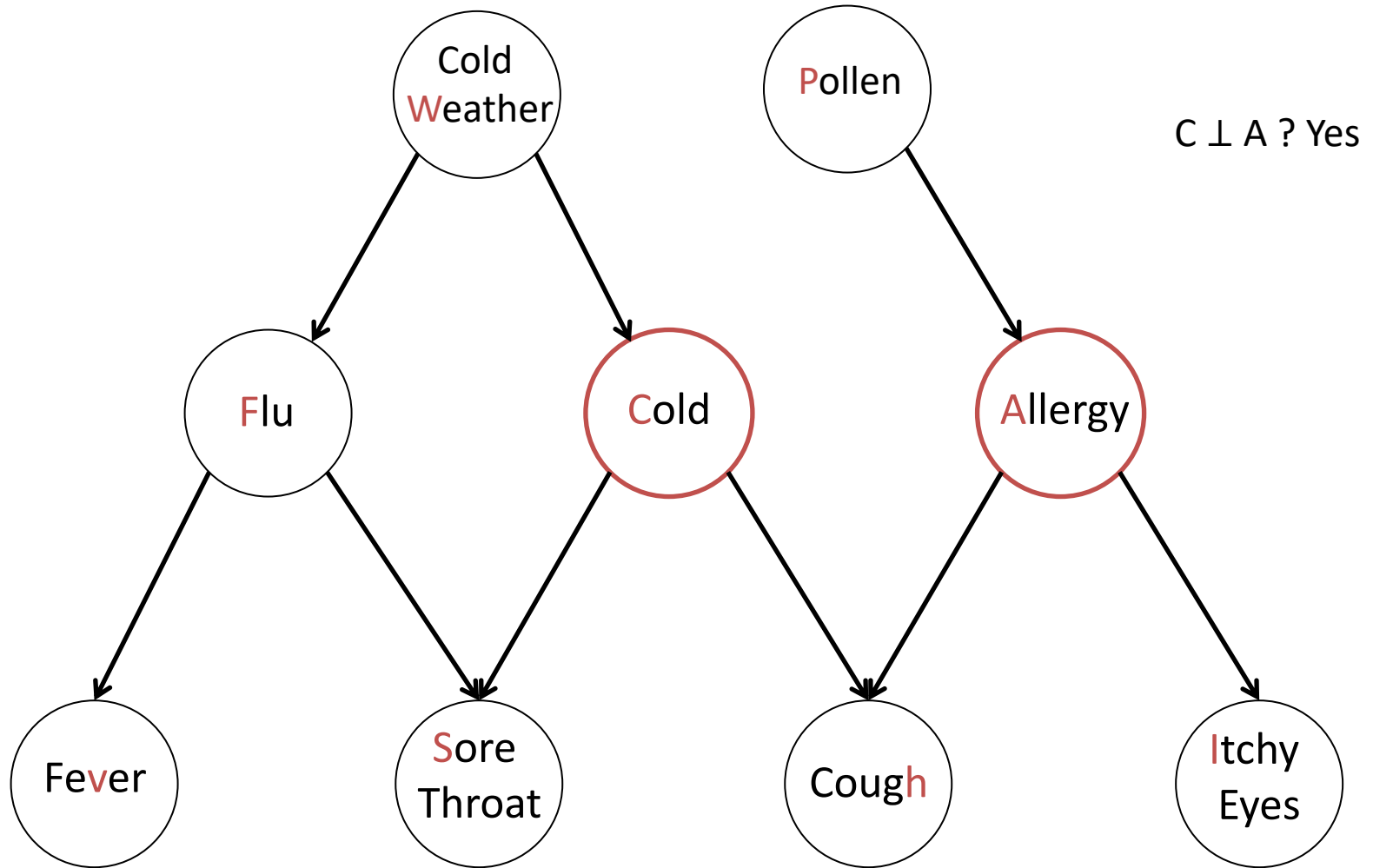
# Conditional Independence



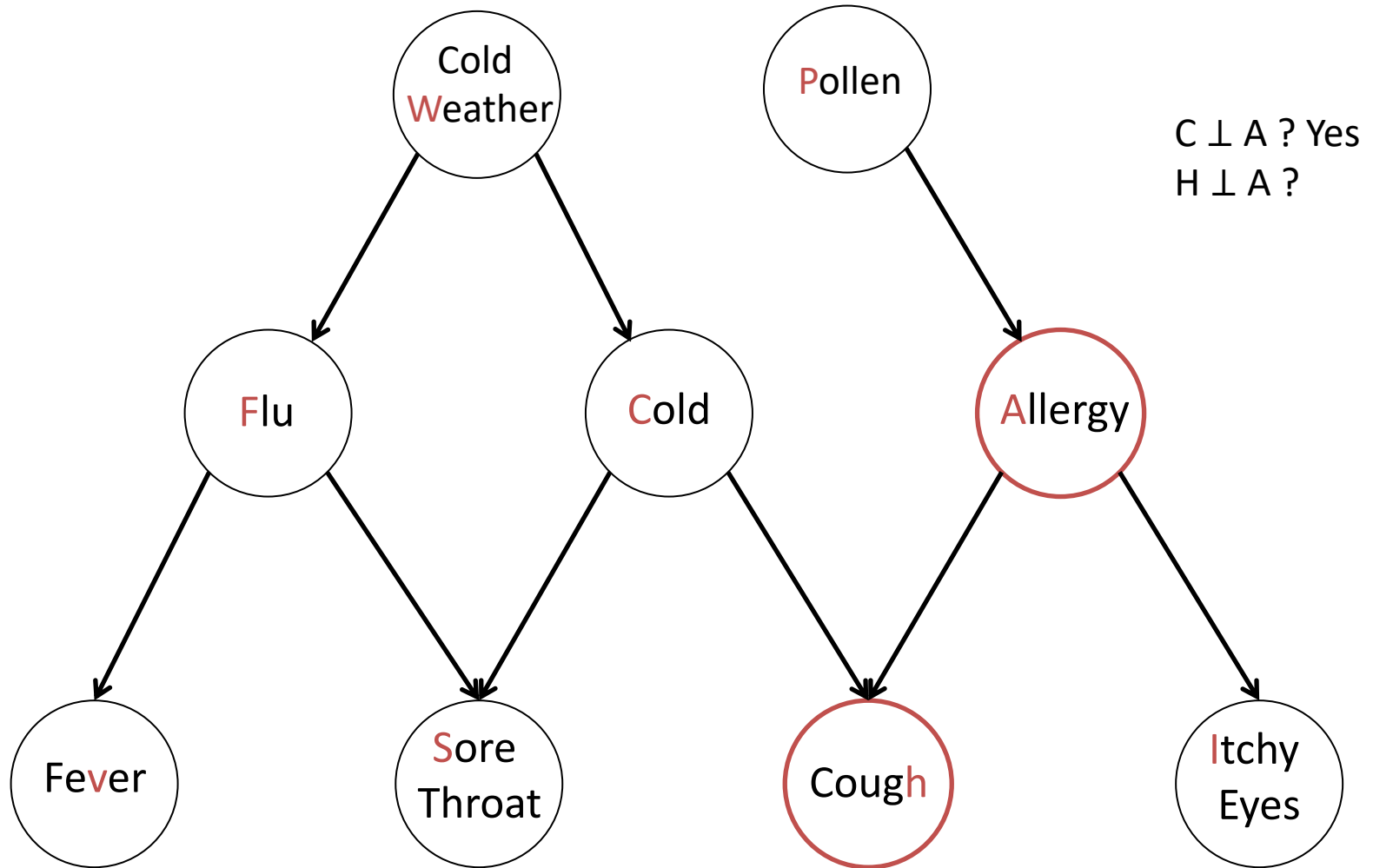
# Conditional Independence



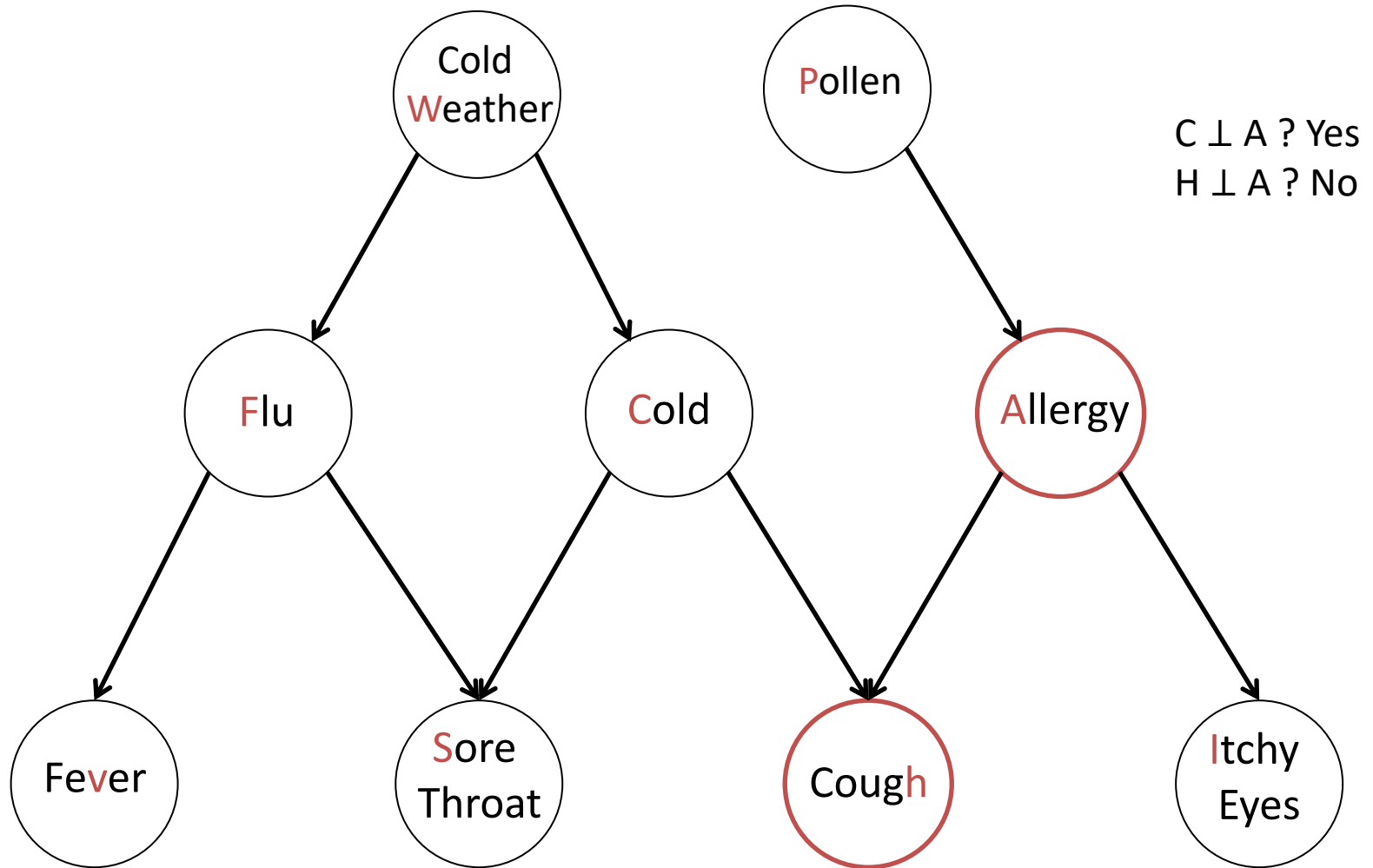
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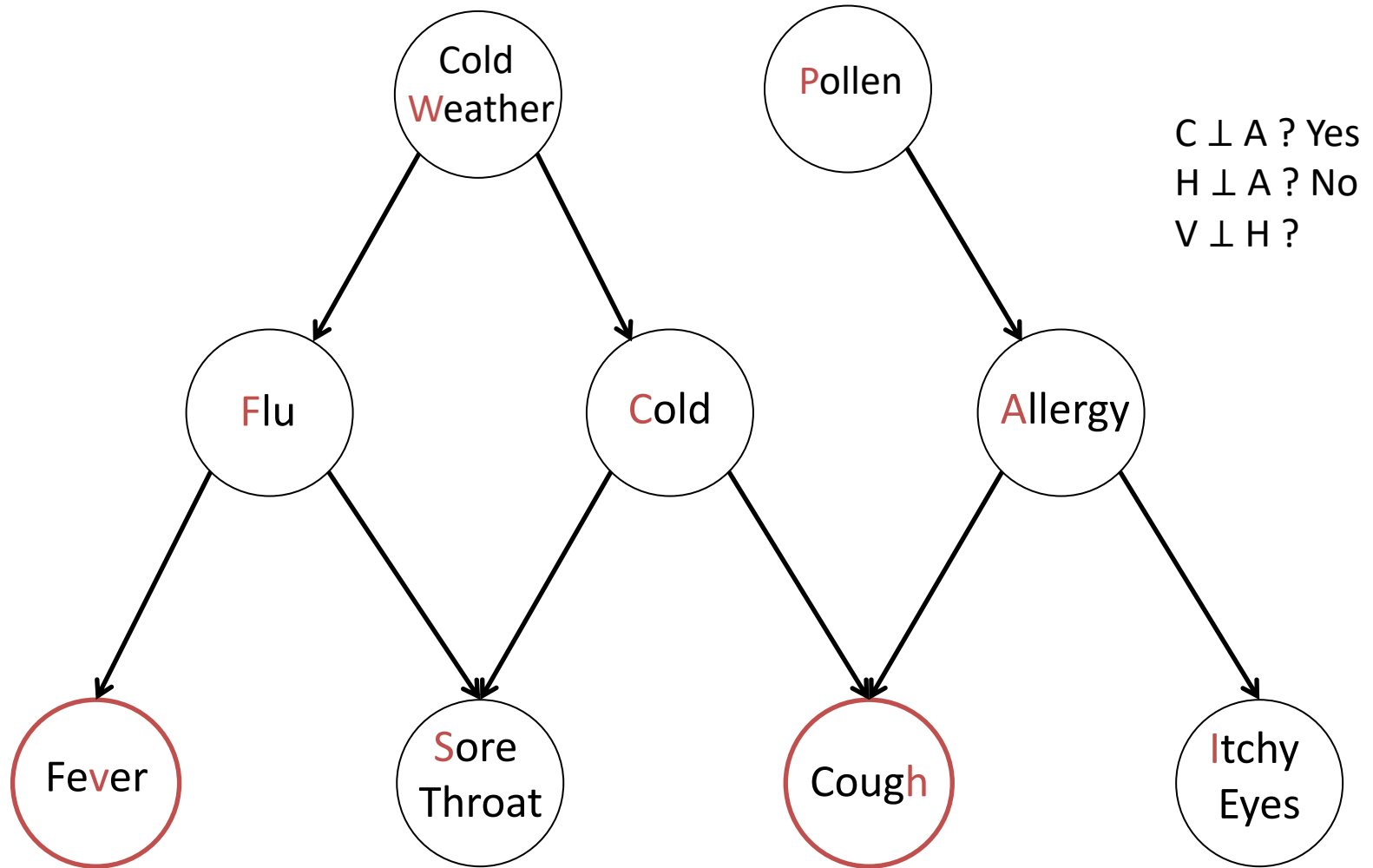
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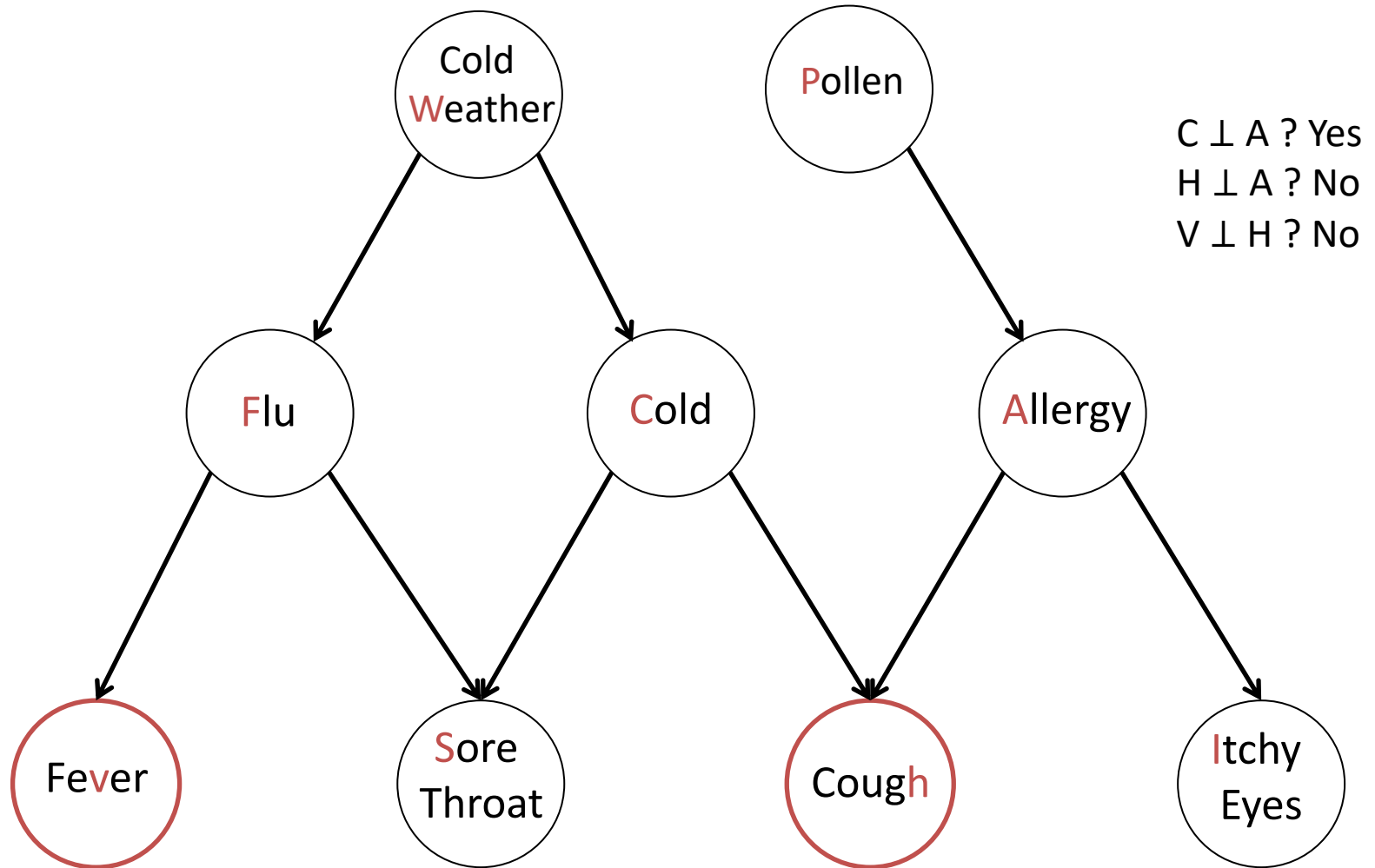
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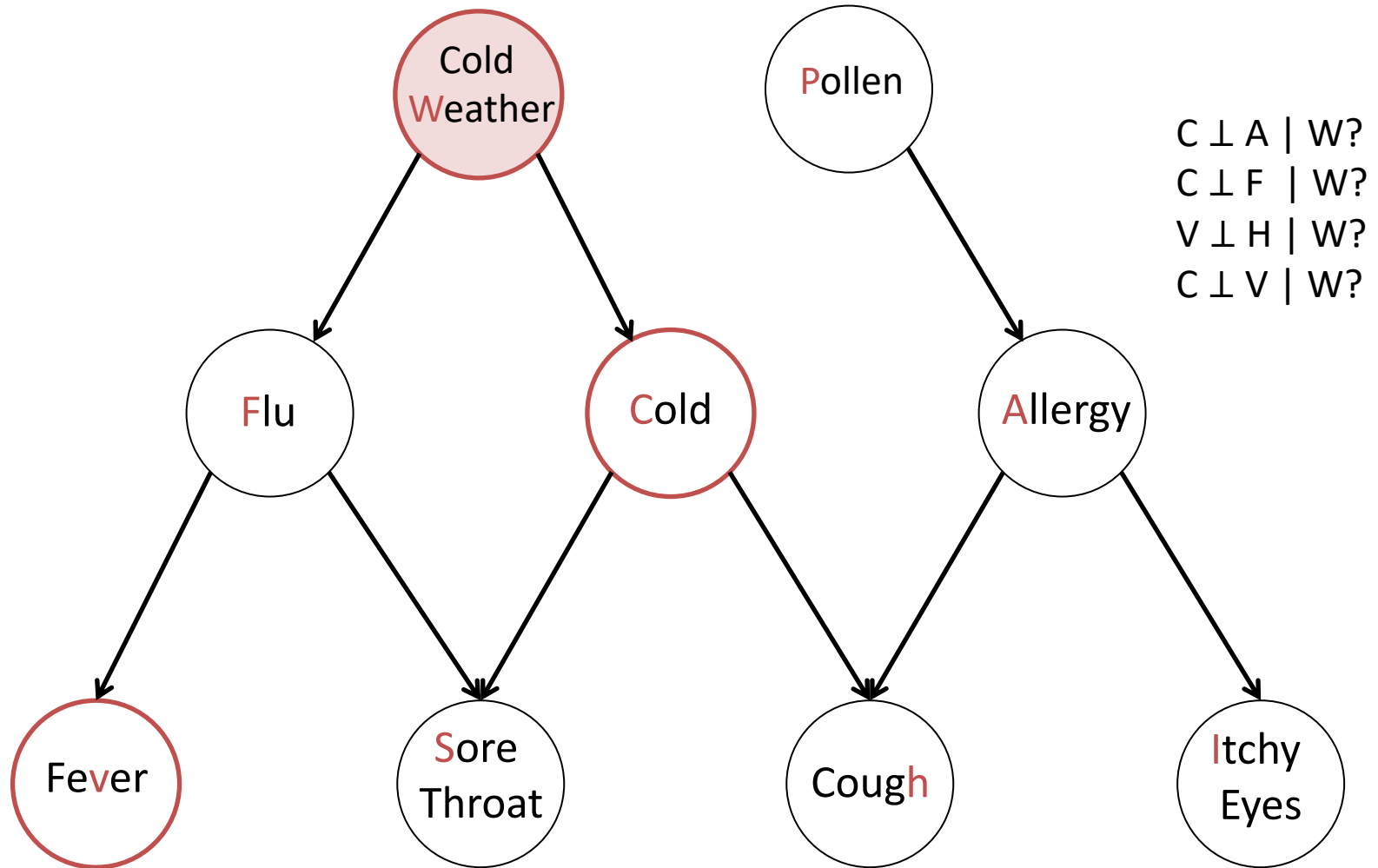


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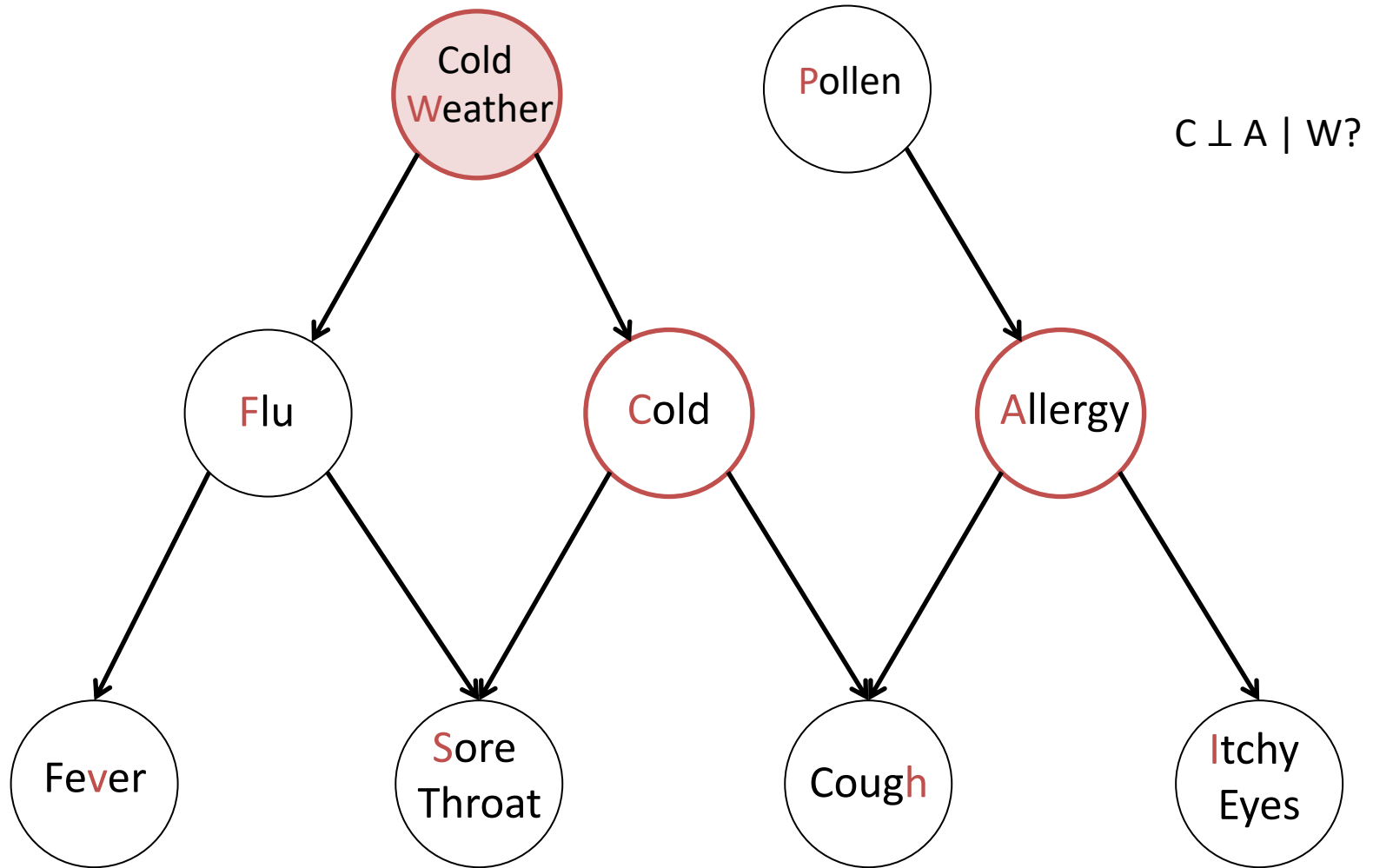




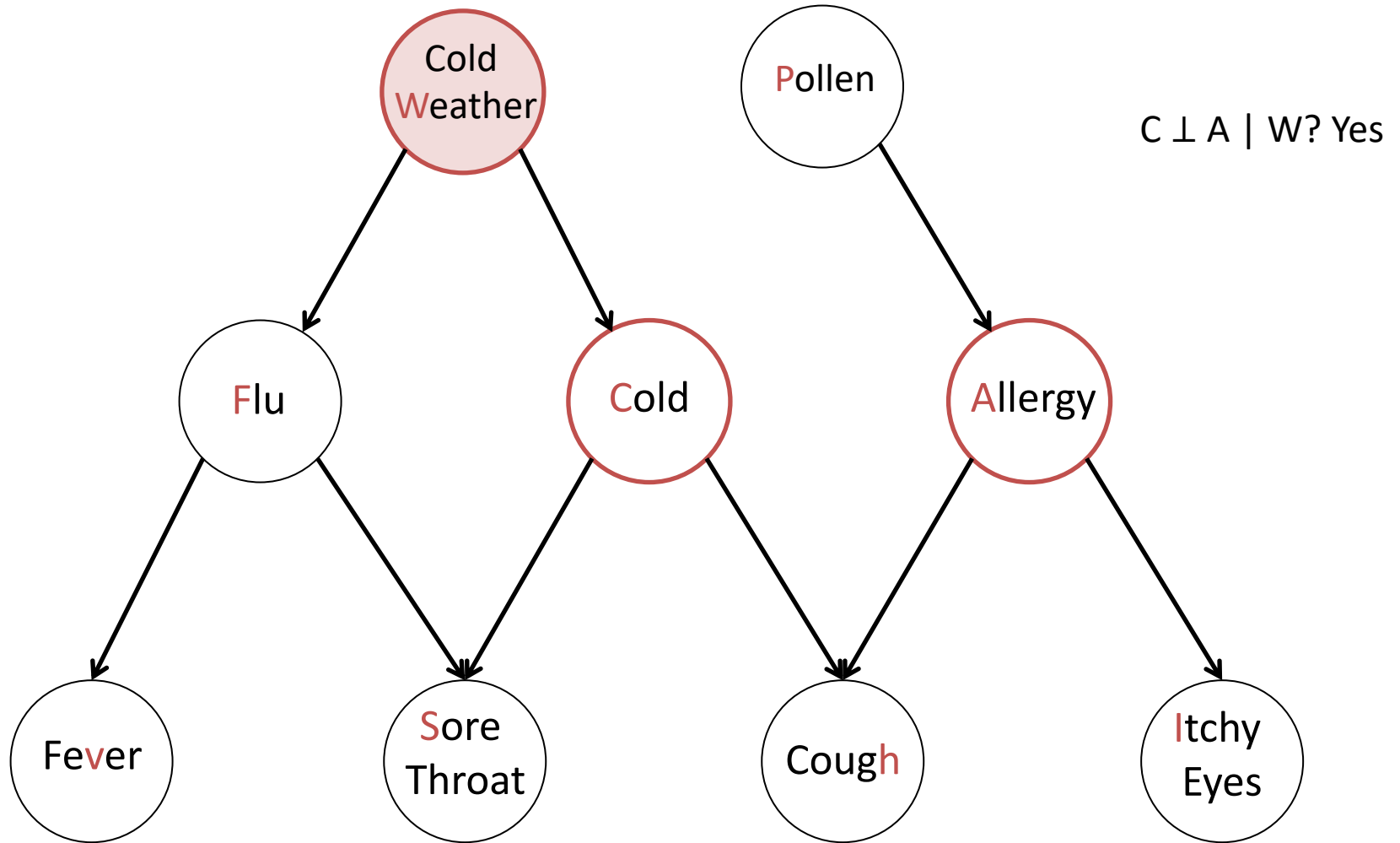
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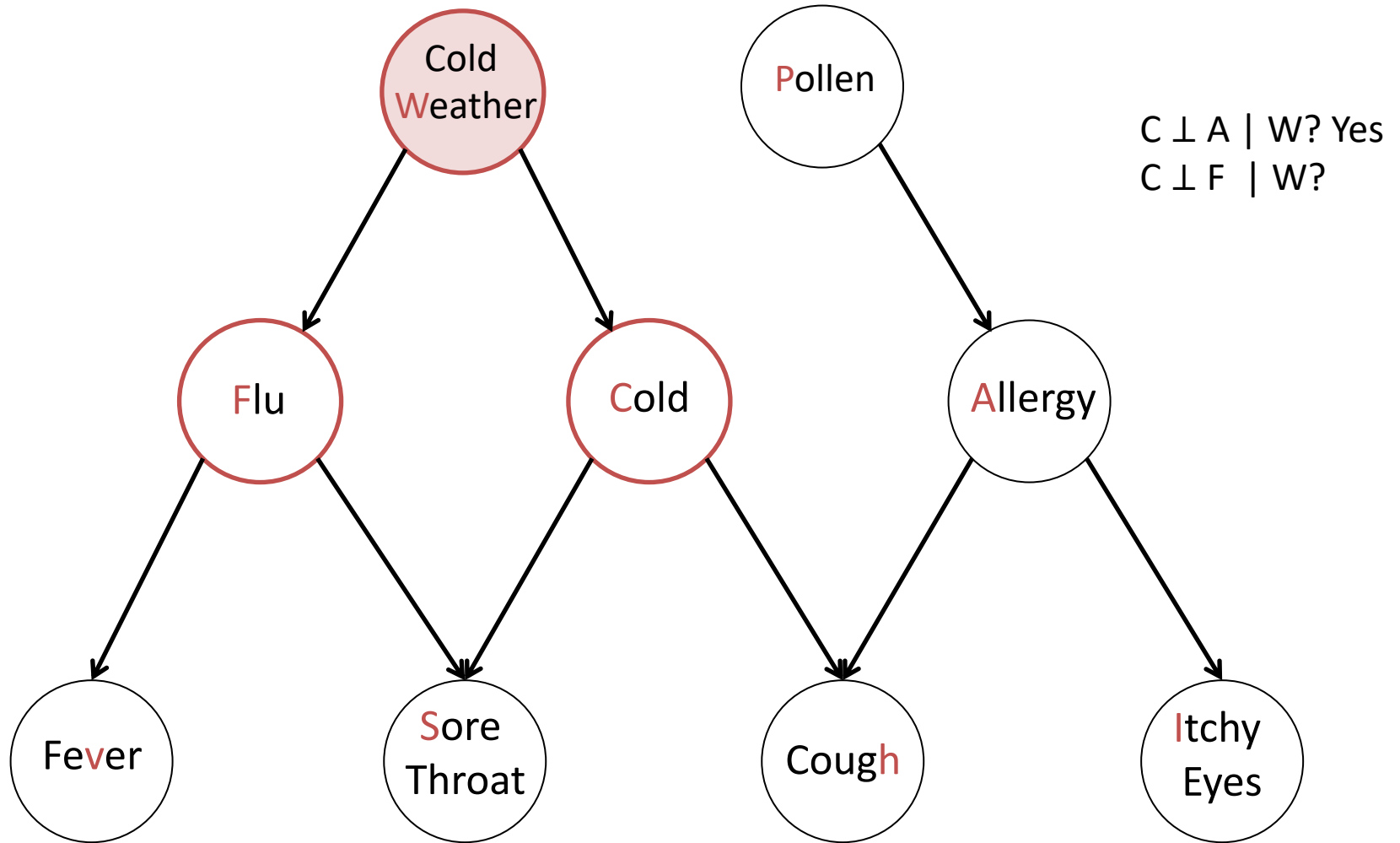
# Conditional Independence



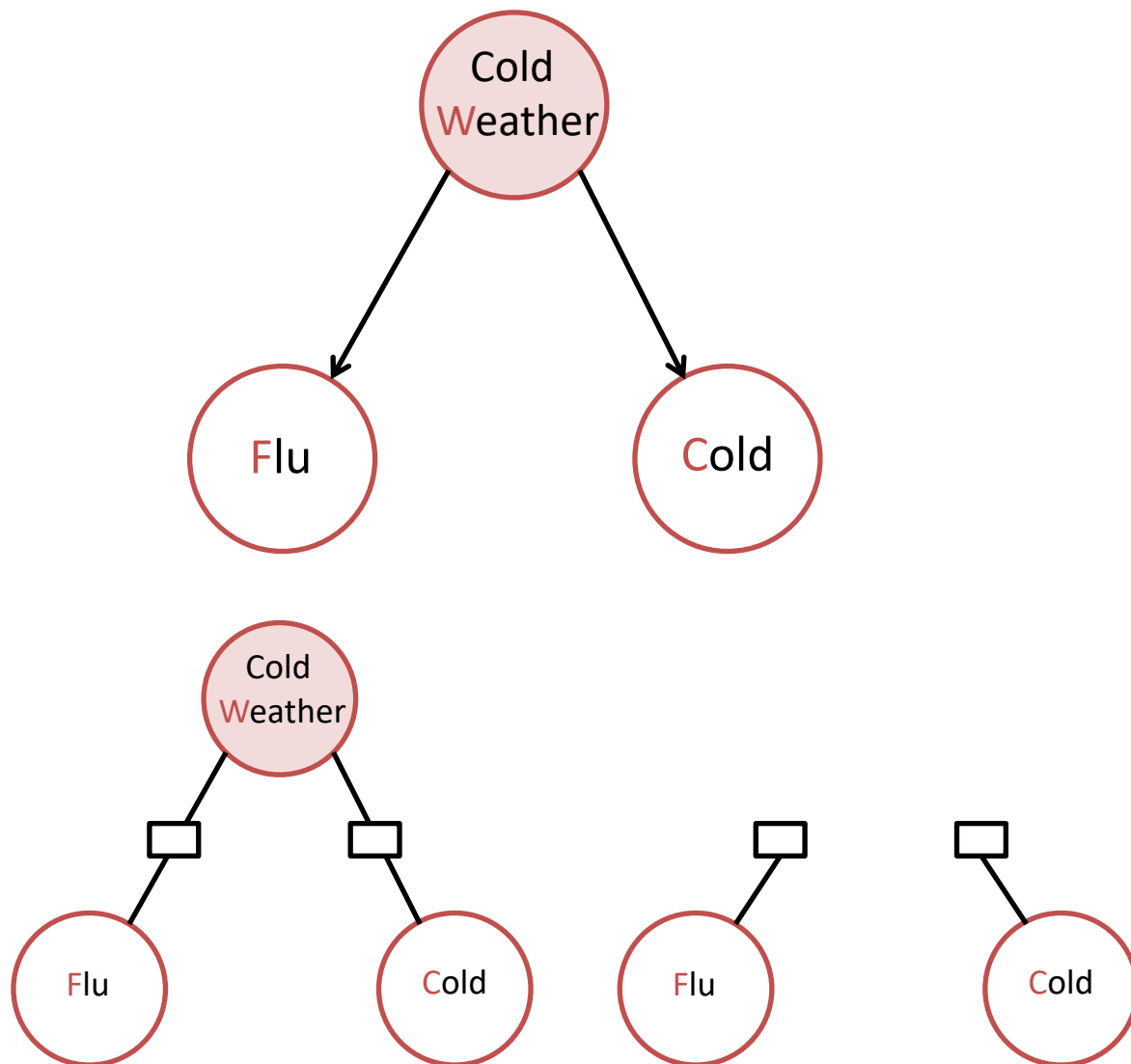
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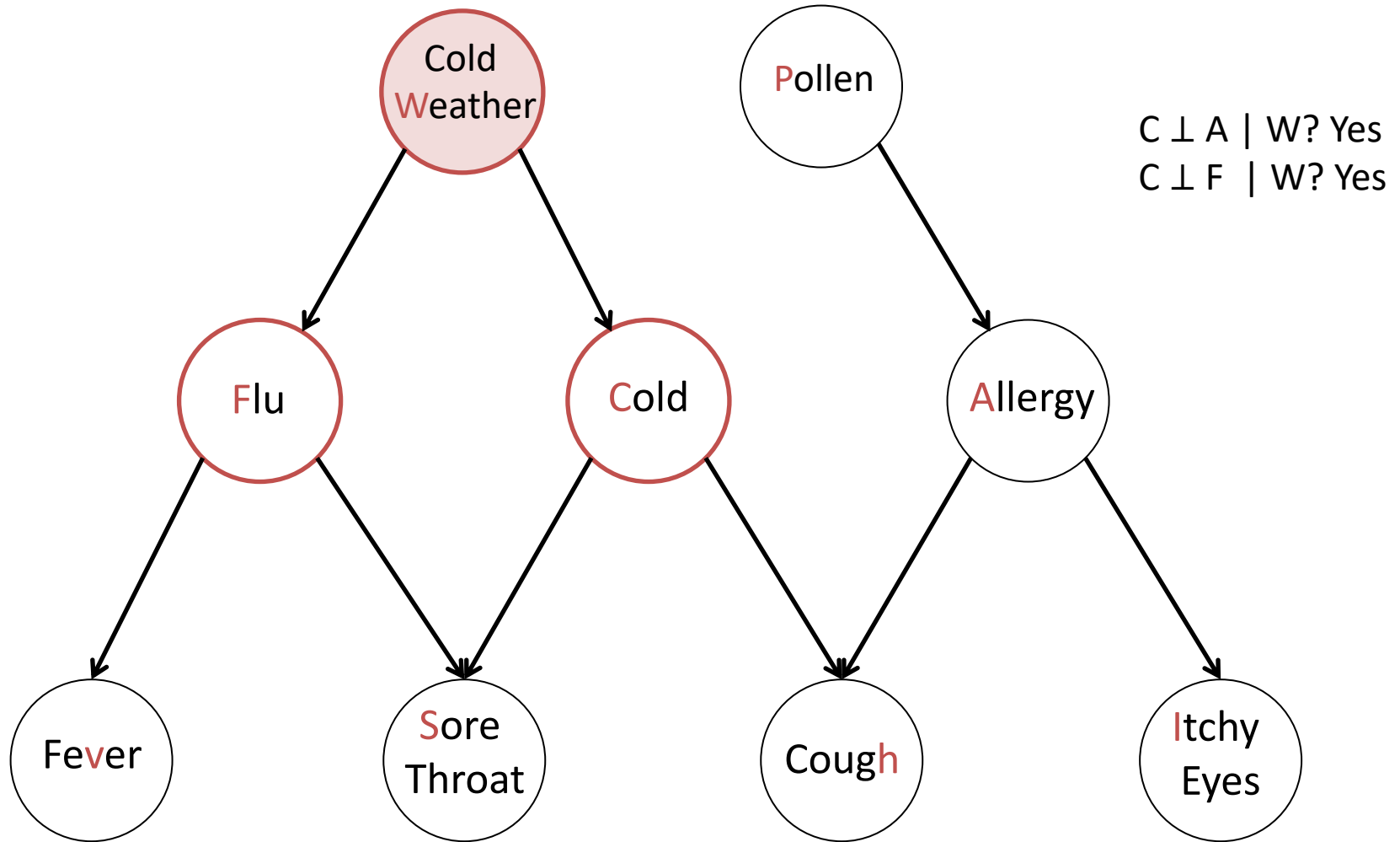


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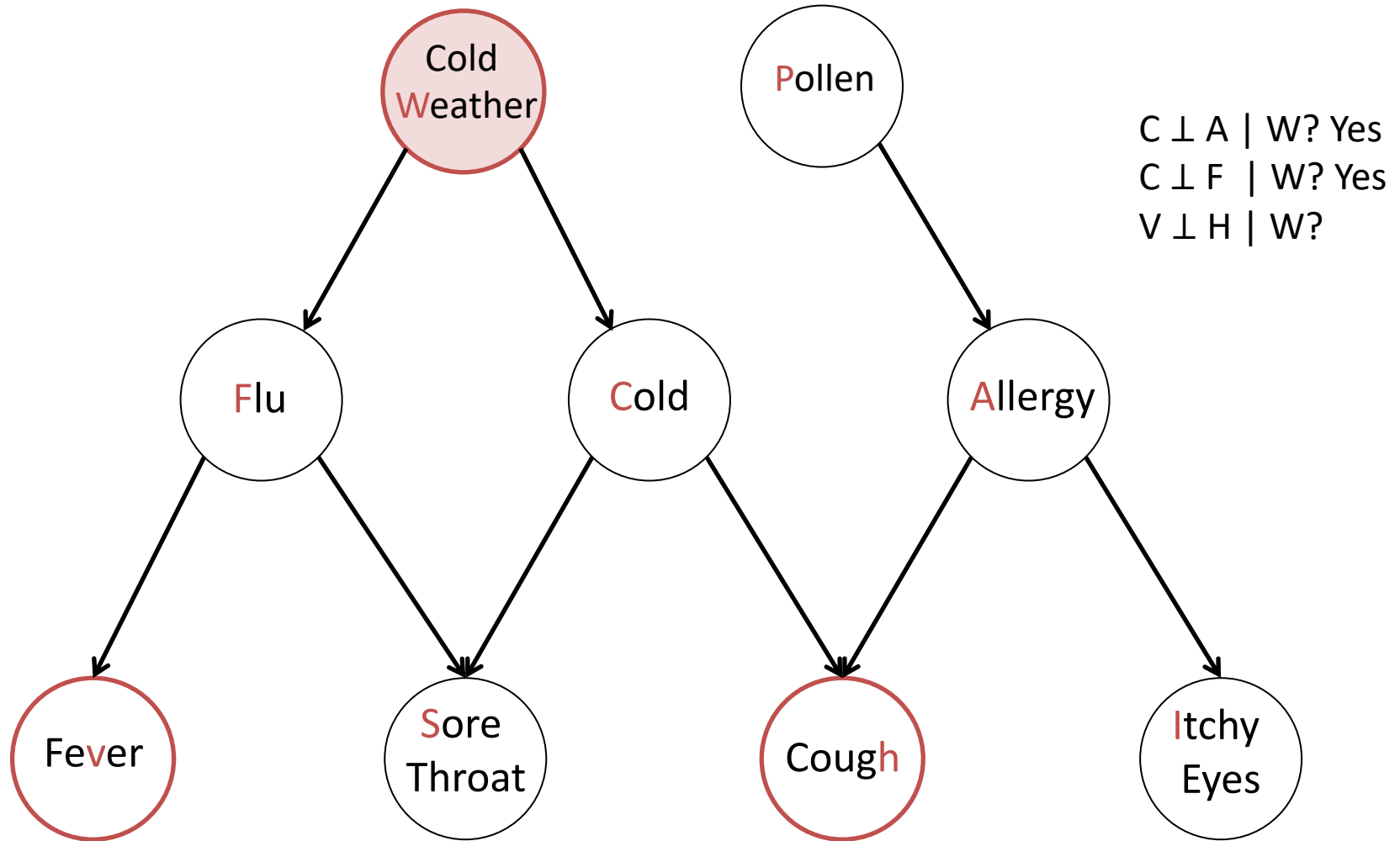


$C \perp A \mid W?$  Yes  
 $C \perp F \mid W?$

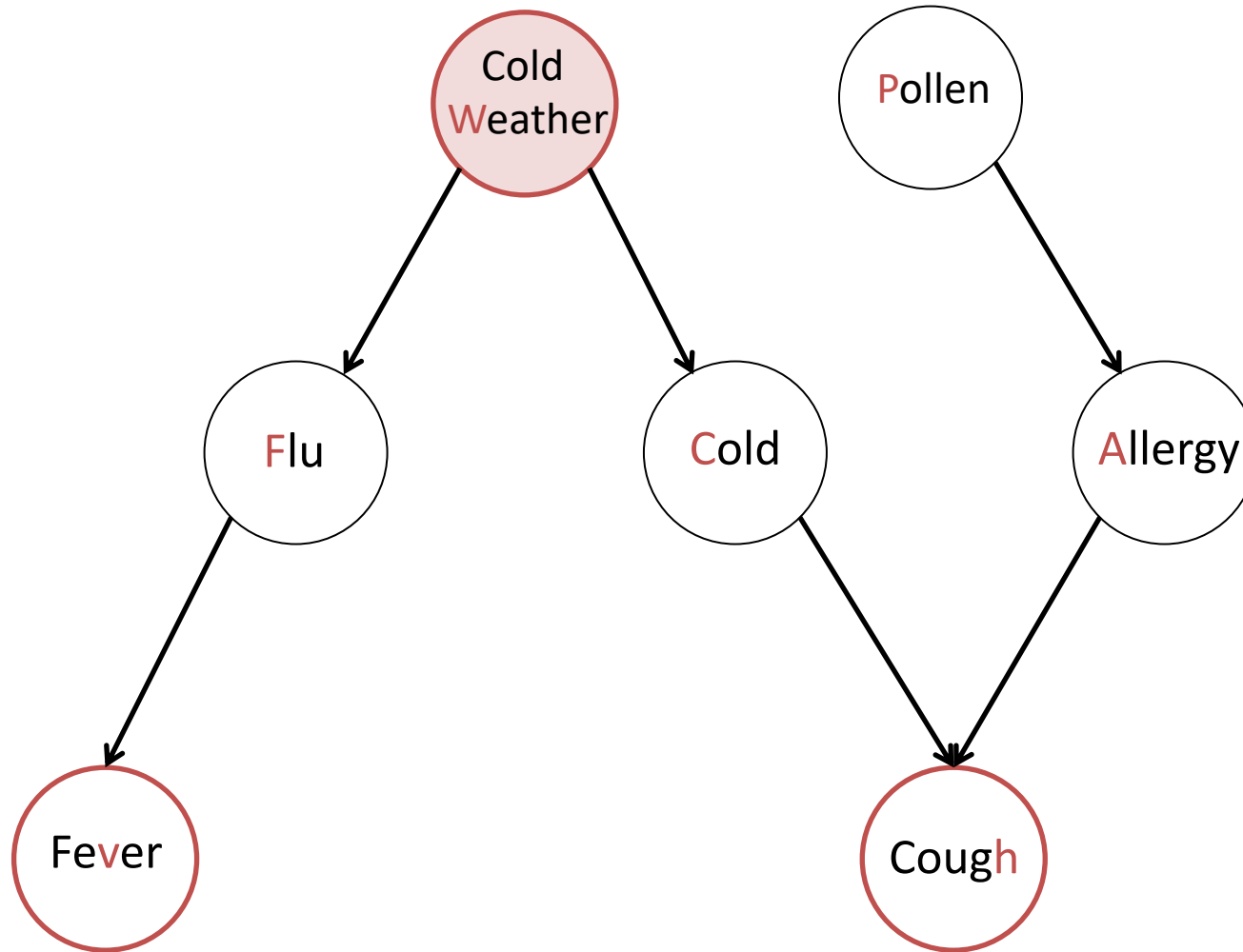
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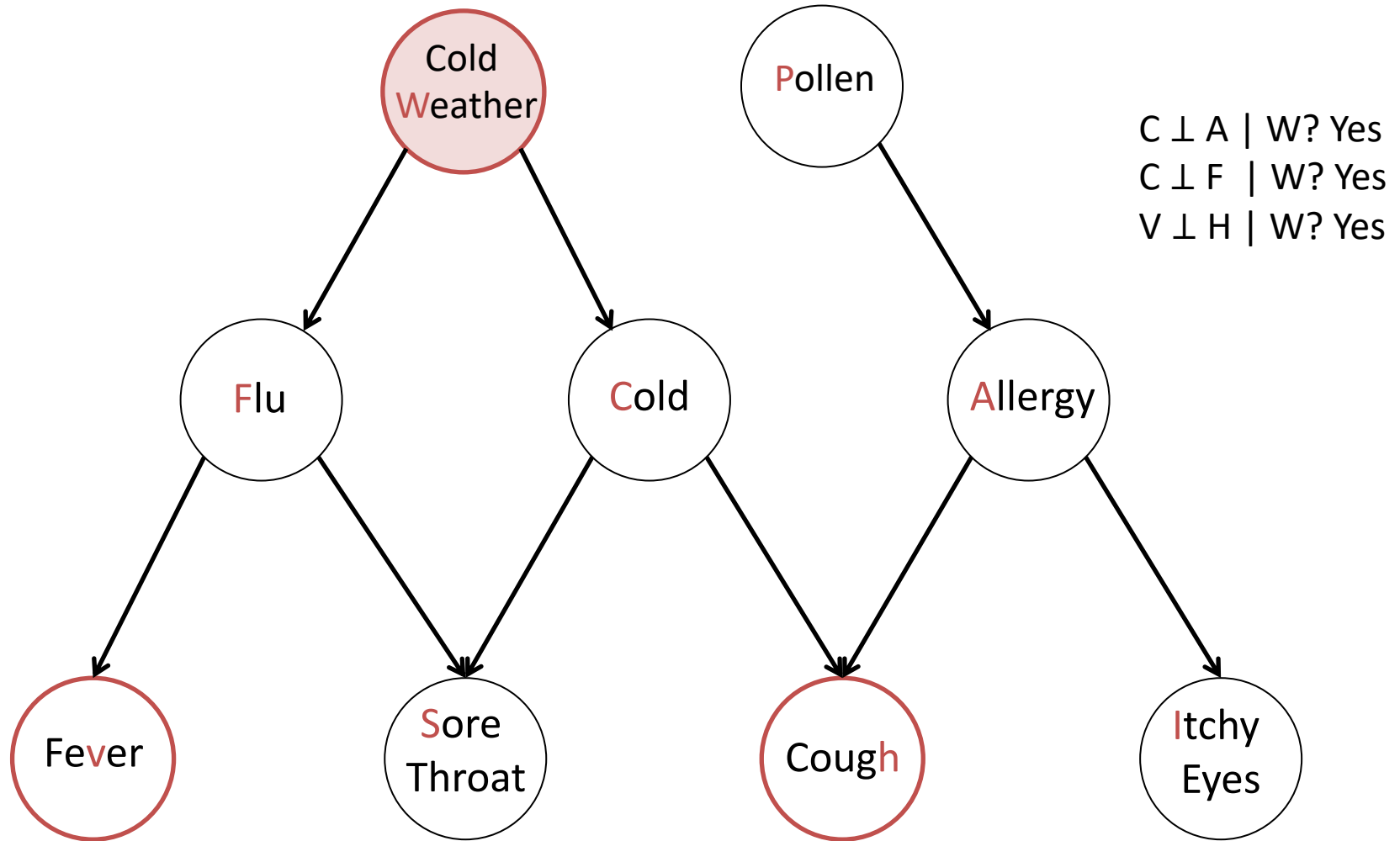
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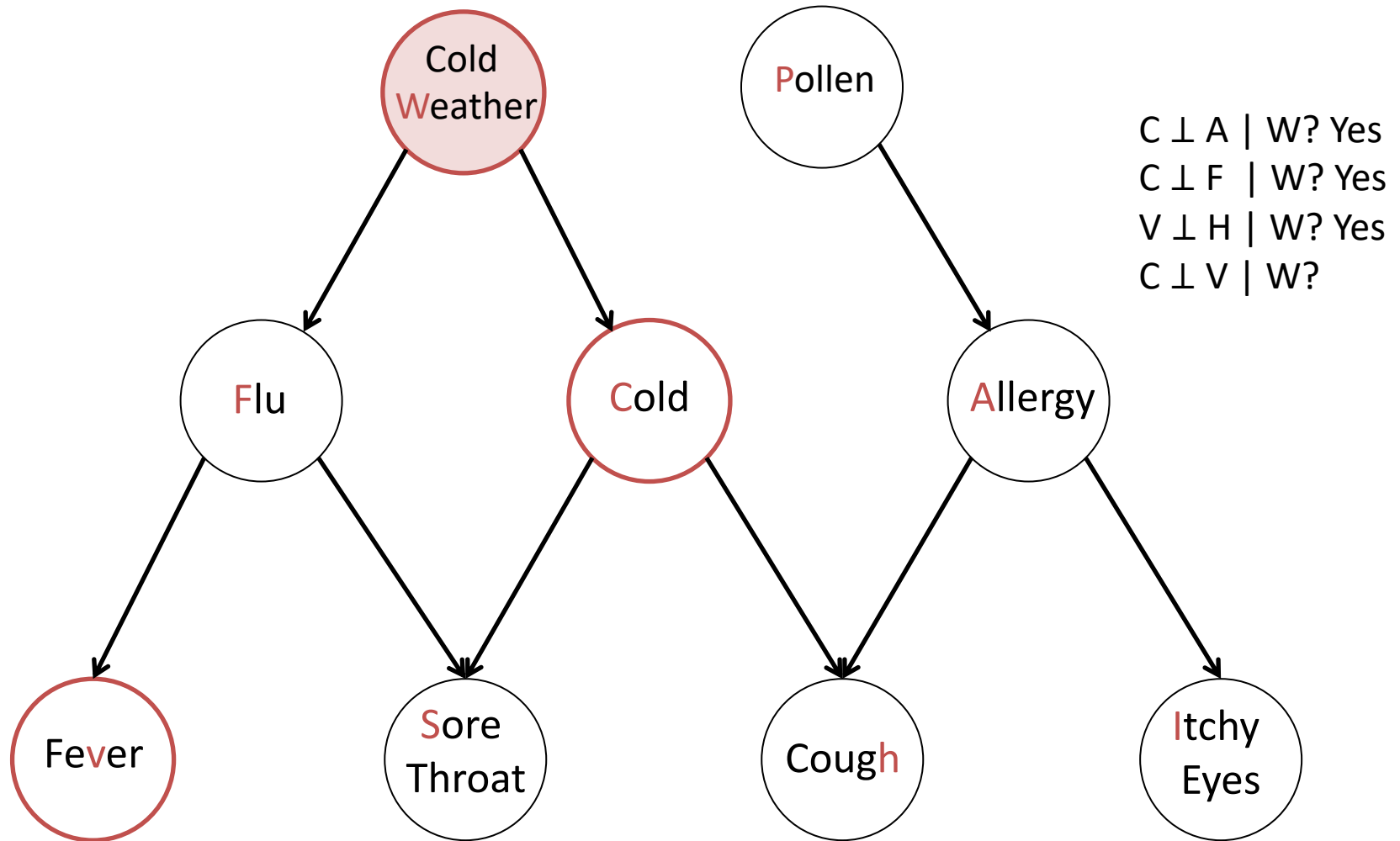
$C \perp A \mid W?$  Yes  
 $C \perp F \mid W?$  Yes  
 $V \perp H \mid W?$



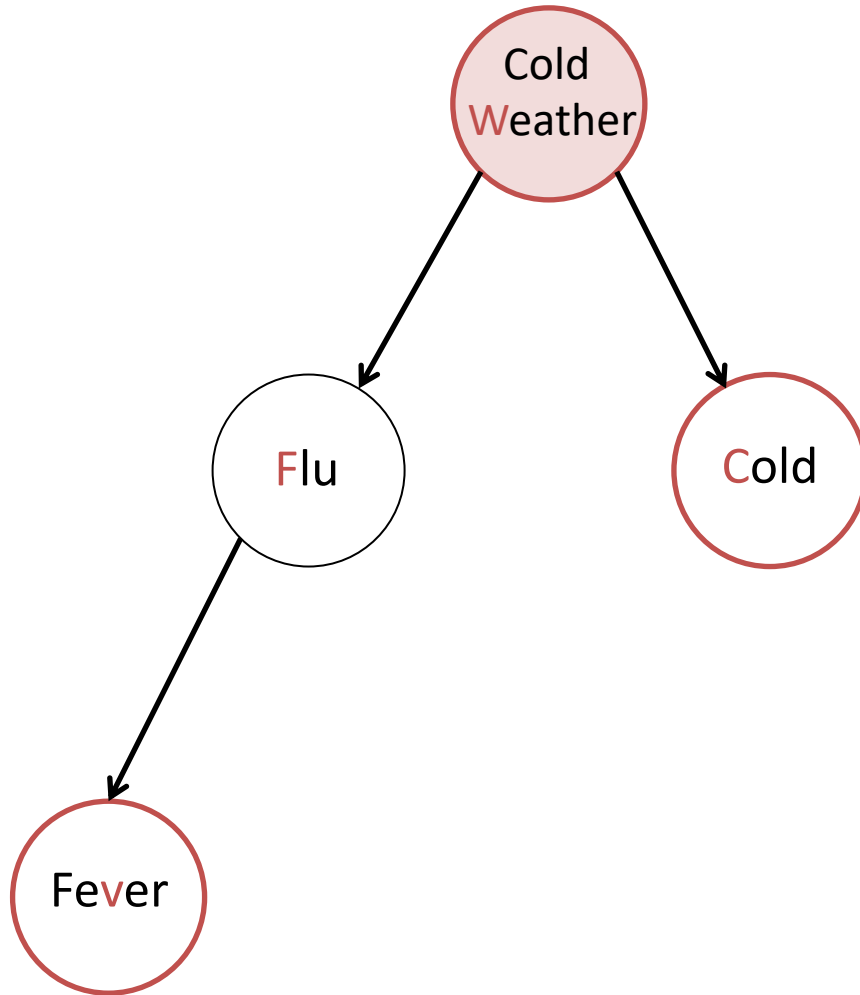
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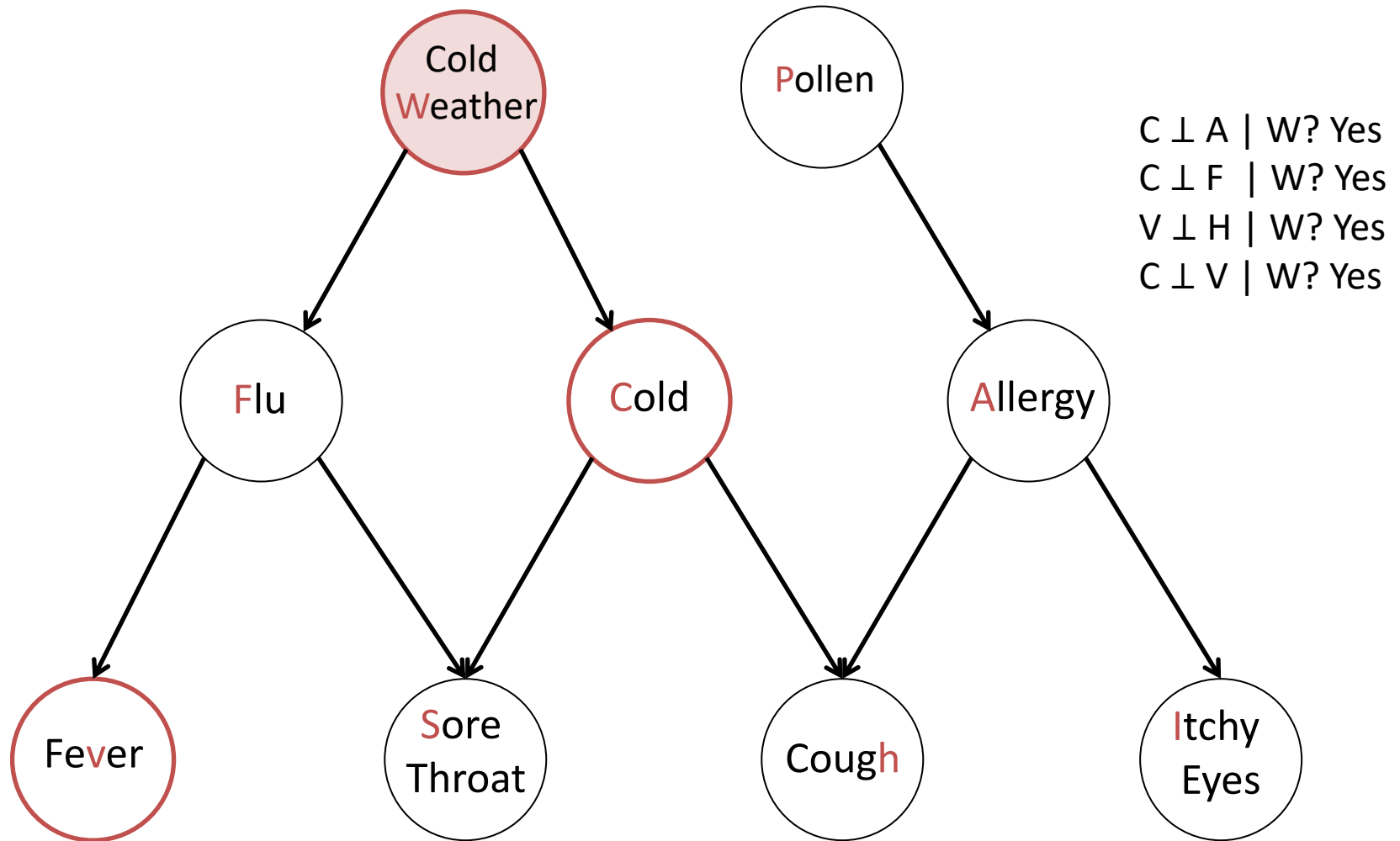


# Conditional Independence

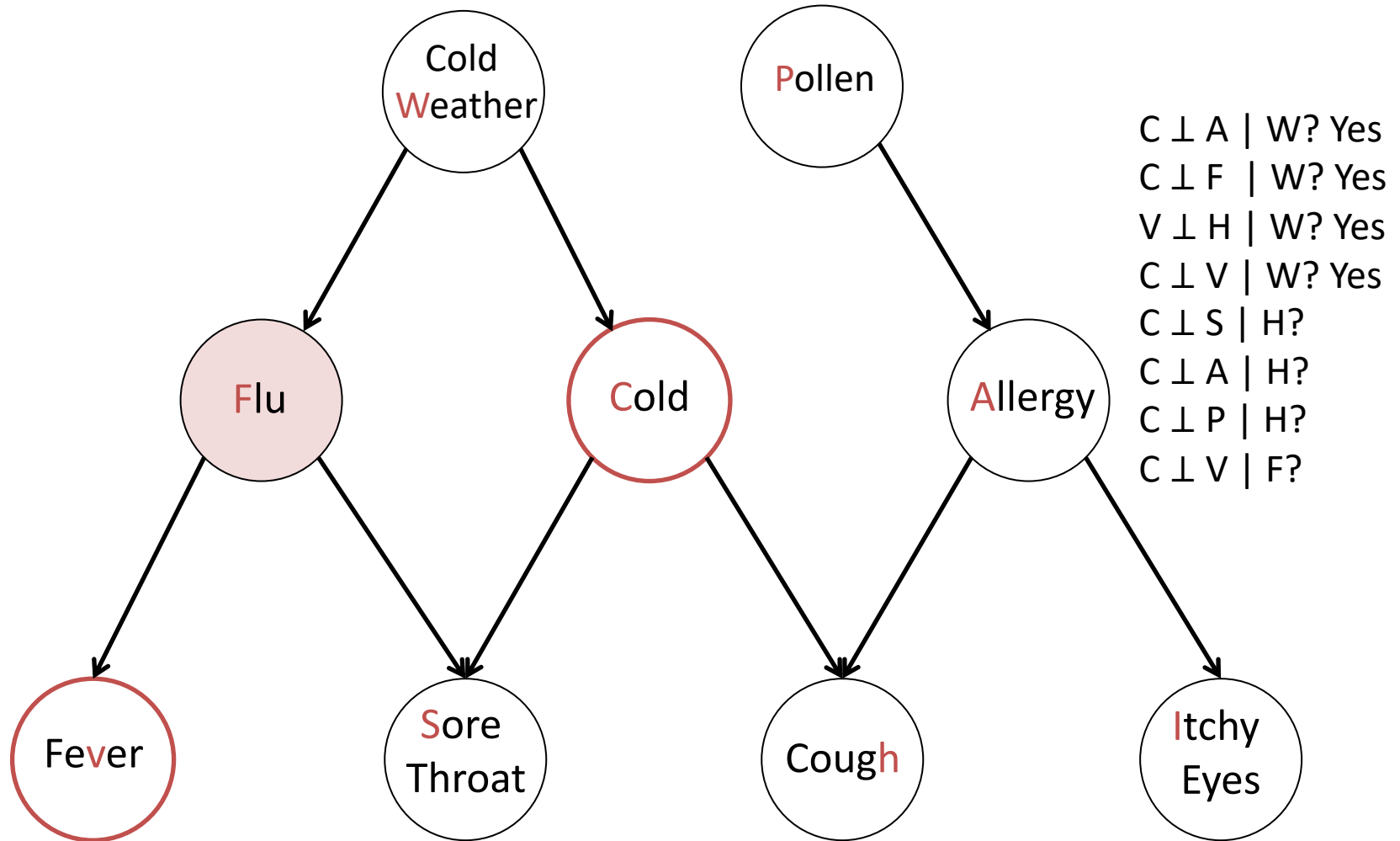


$C \perp A \mid W?$  Yes  
 $C \perp F \mid W?$  Yes  
 $V \perp H \mid W?$  Yes  
 $C \perp V \mid W?$

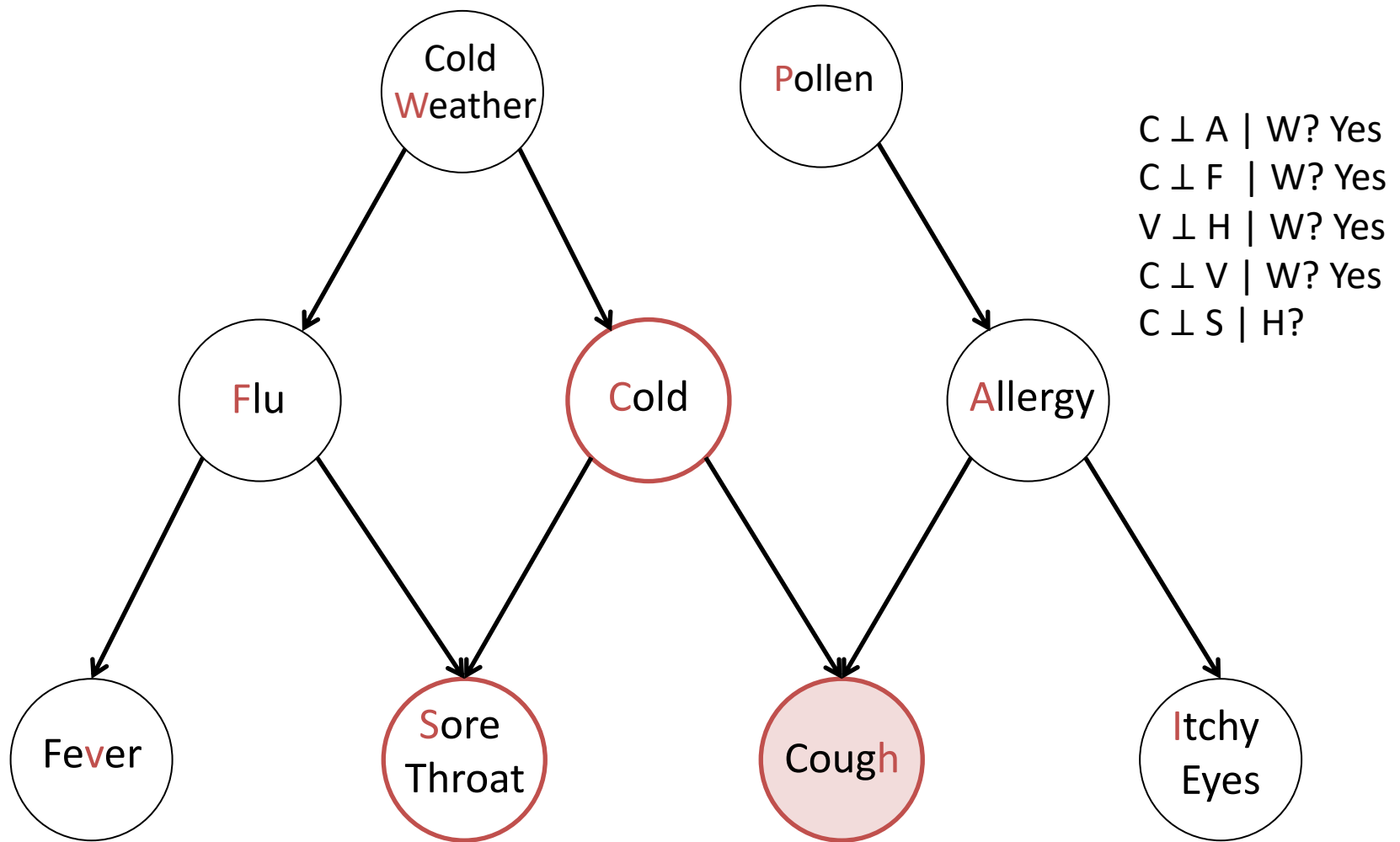
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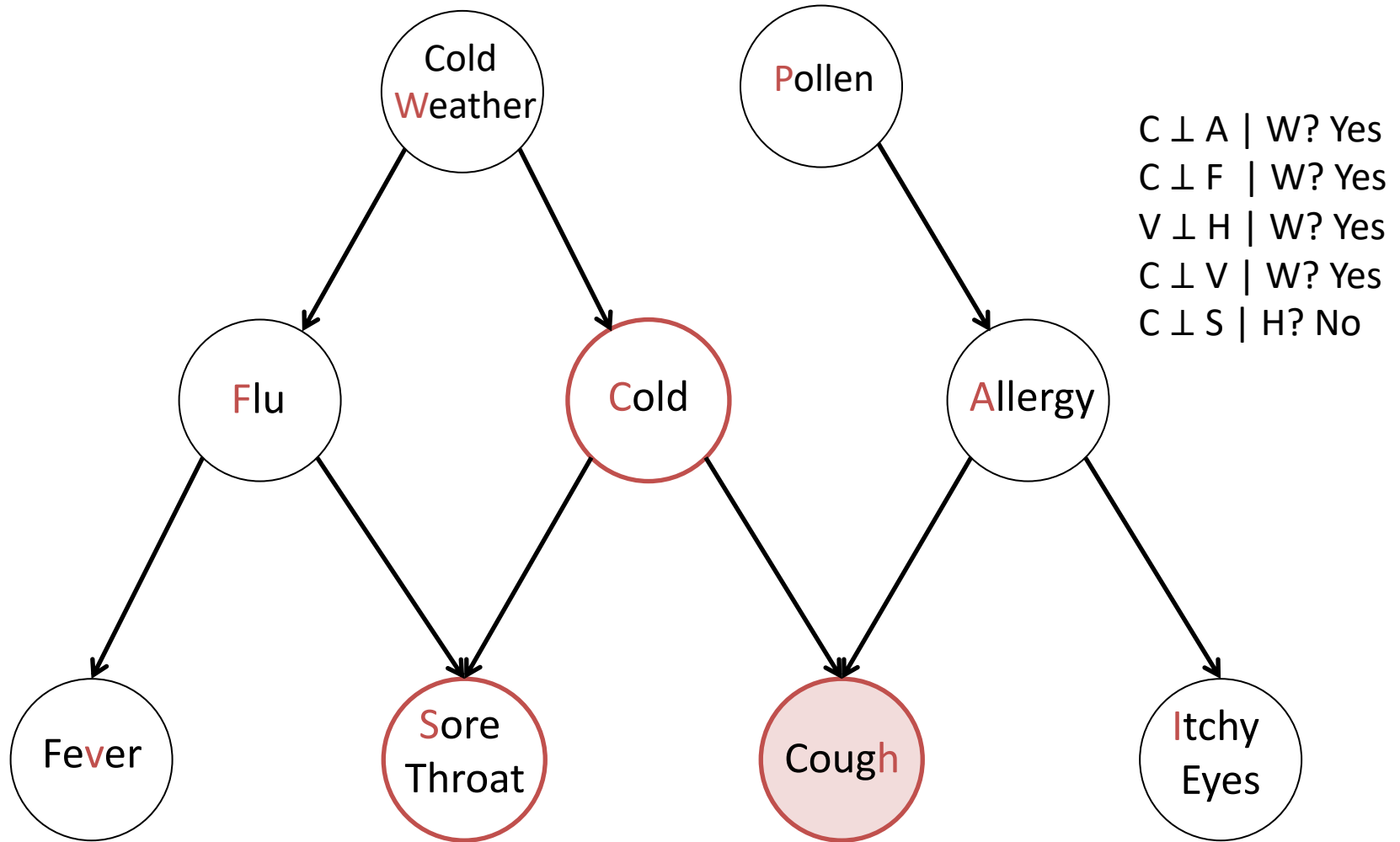
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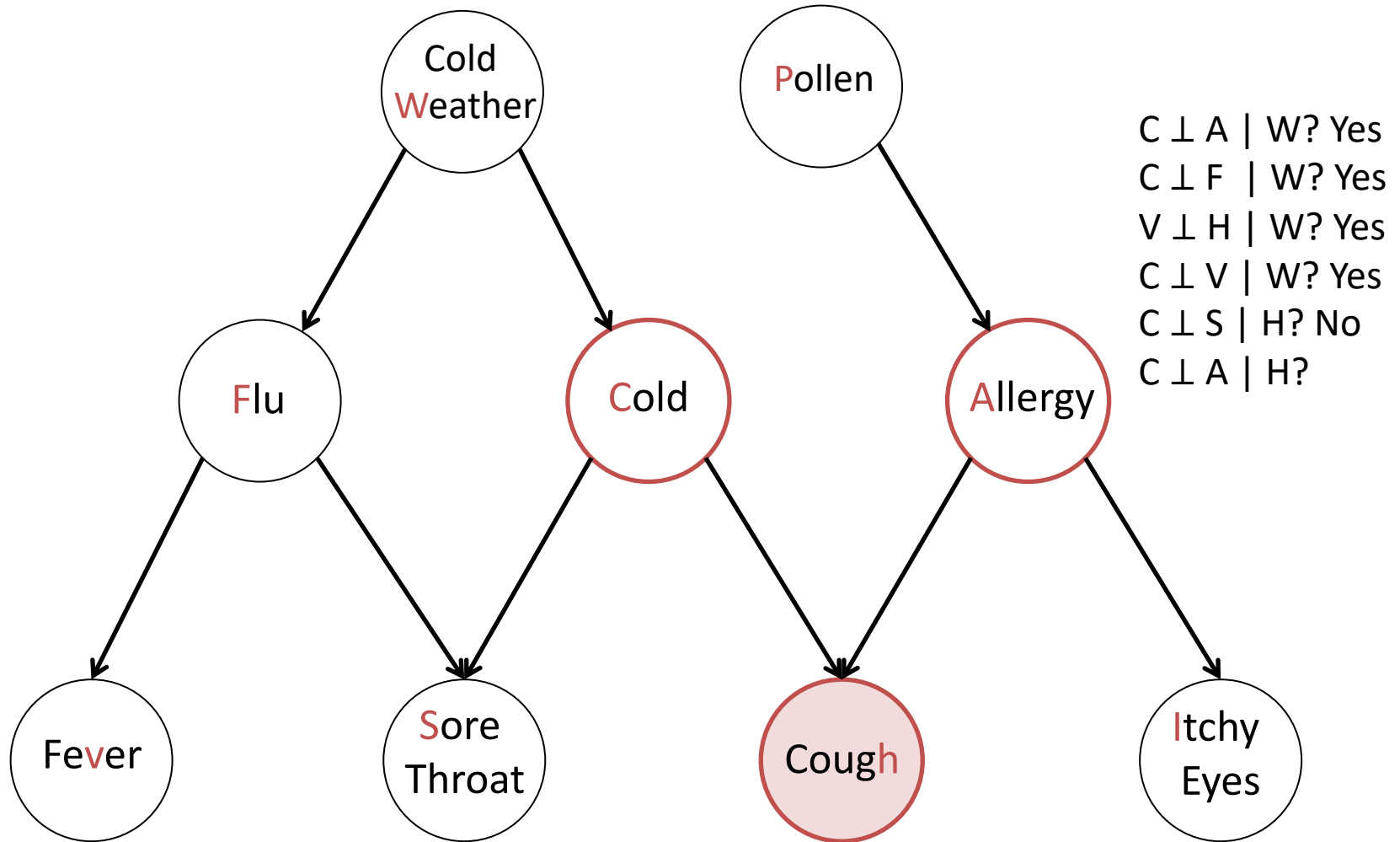
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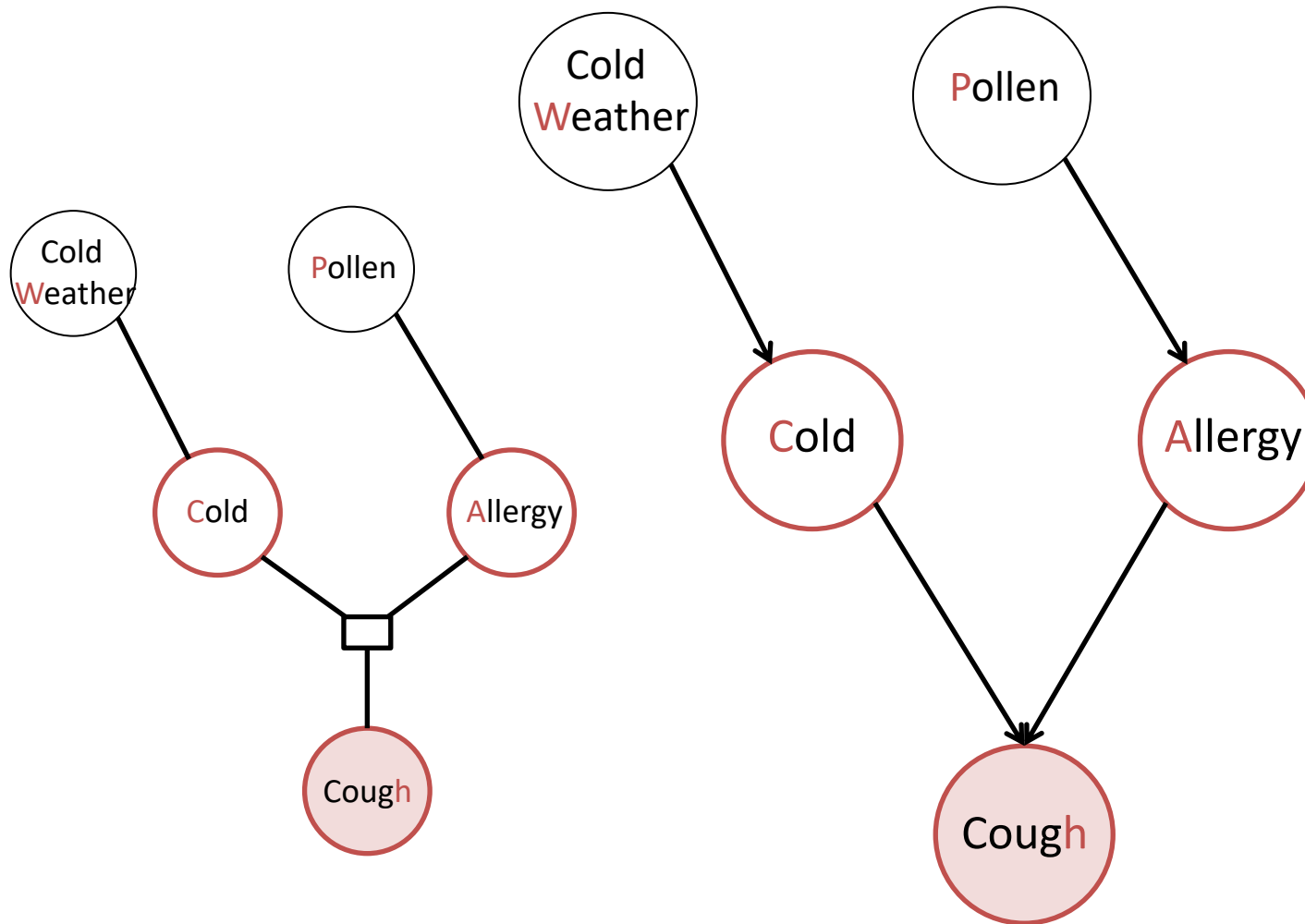


# Conditional Independence





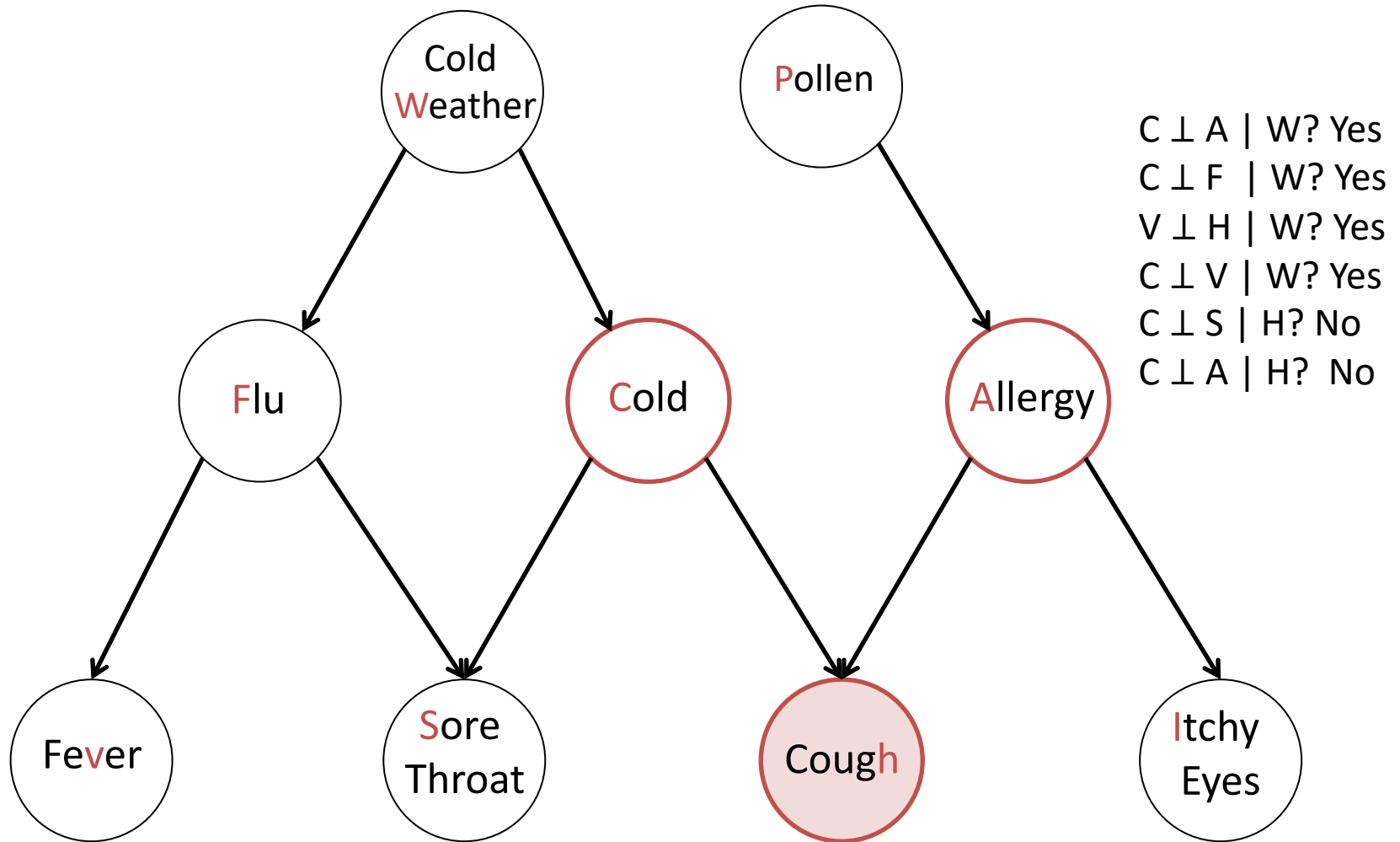
# Conditional Independence



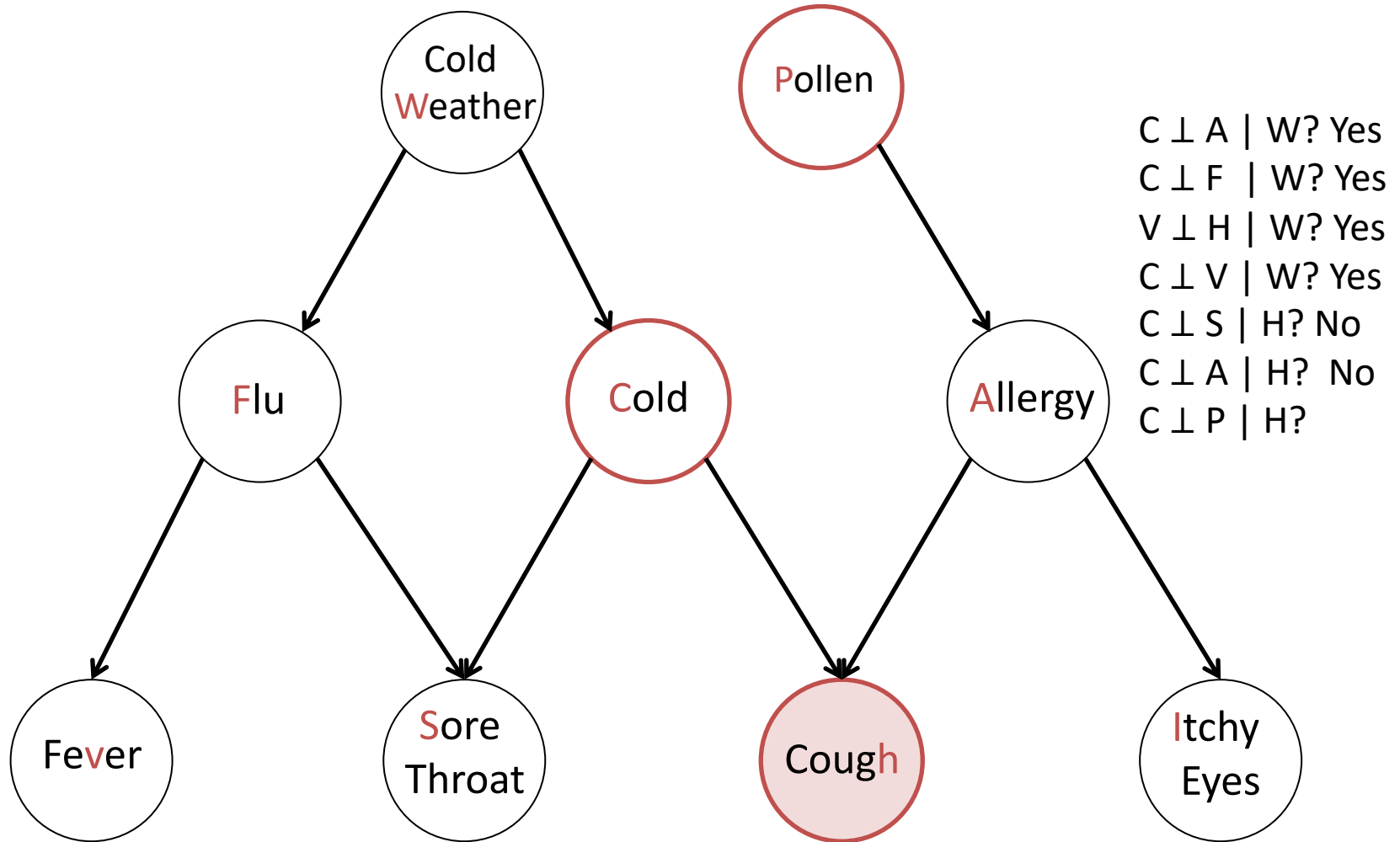
$C \perp A \mid W$ ? Yes  
 $C \perp F \mid W$ ? Yes  
 $V \perp H \mid W$ ? Yes  
 $C \perp V \mid W$ ? Yes  
 $C \perp S \mid H$ ? No  
 $C \perp A \mid H$ ?

Explaining Away!

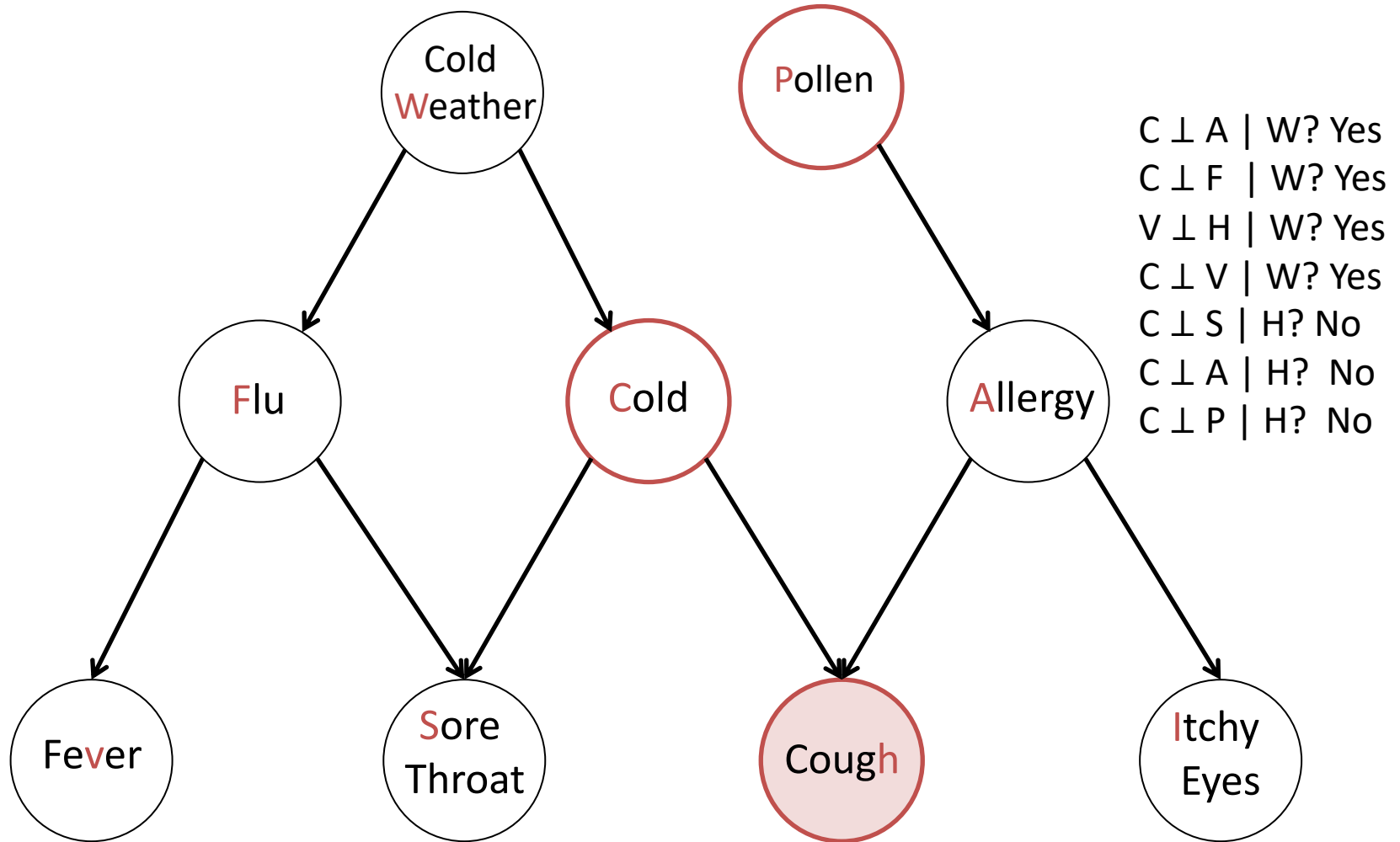
# Conditional Independence



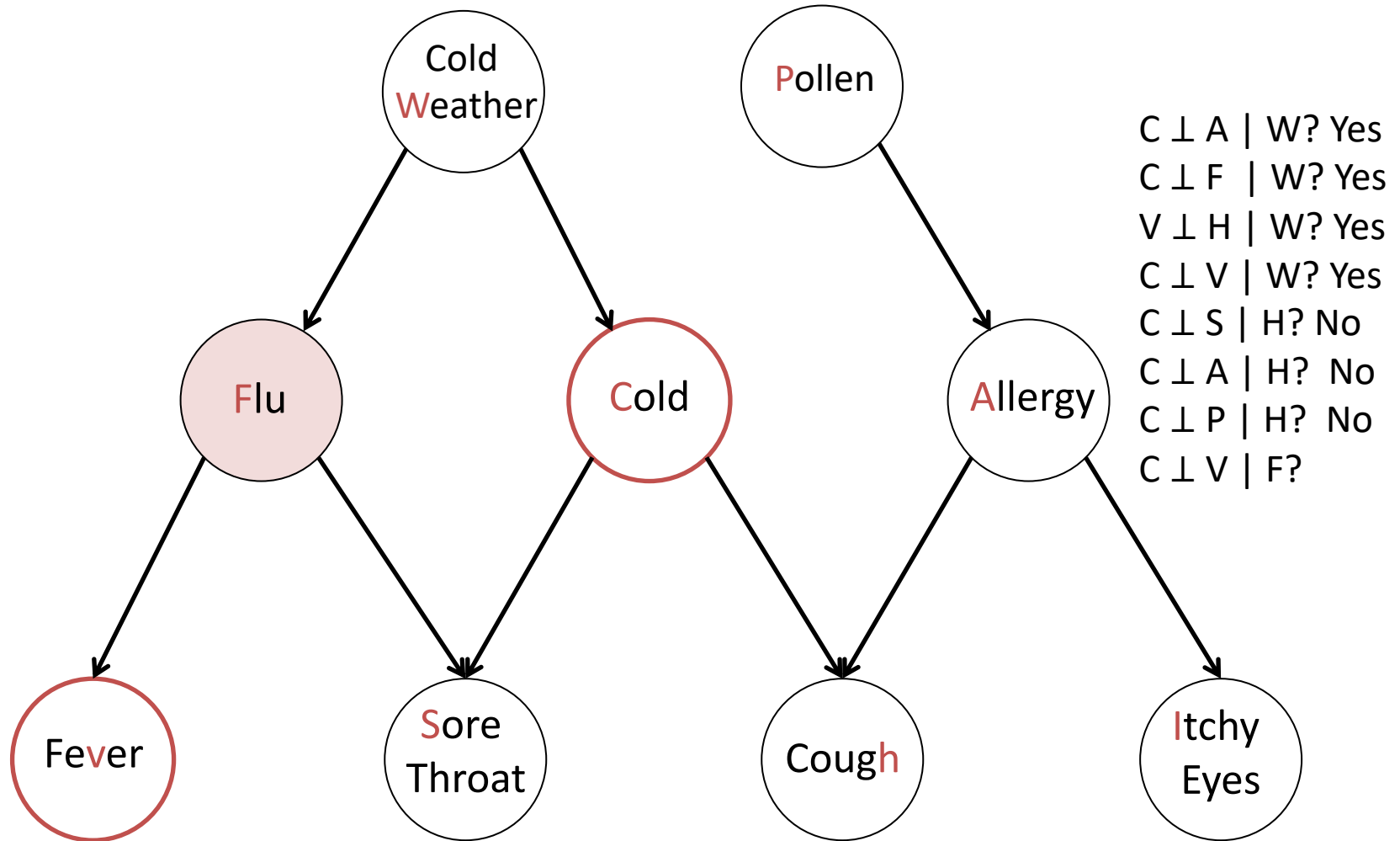
# Conditional Independence



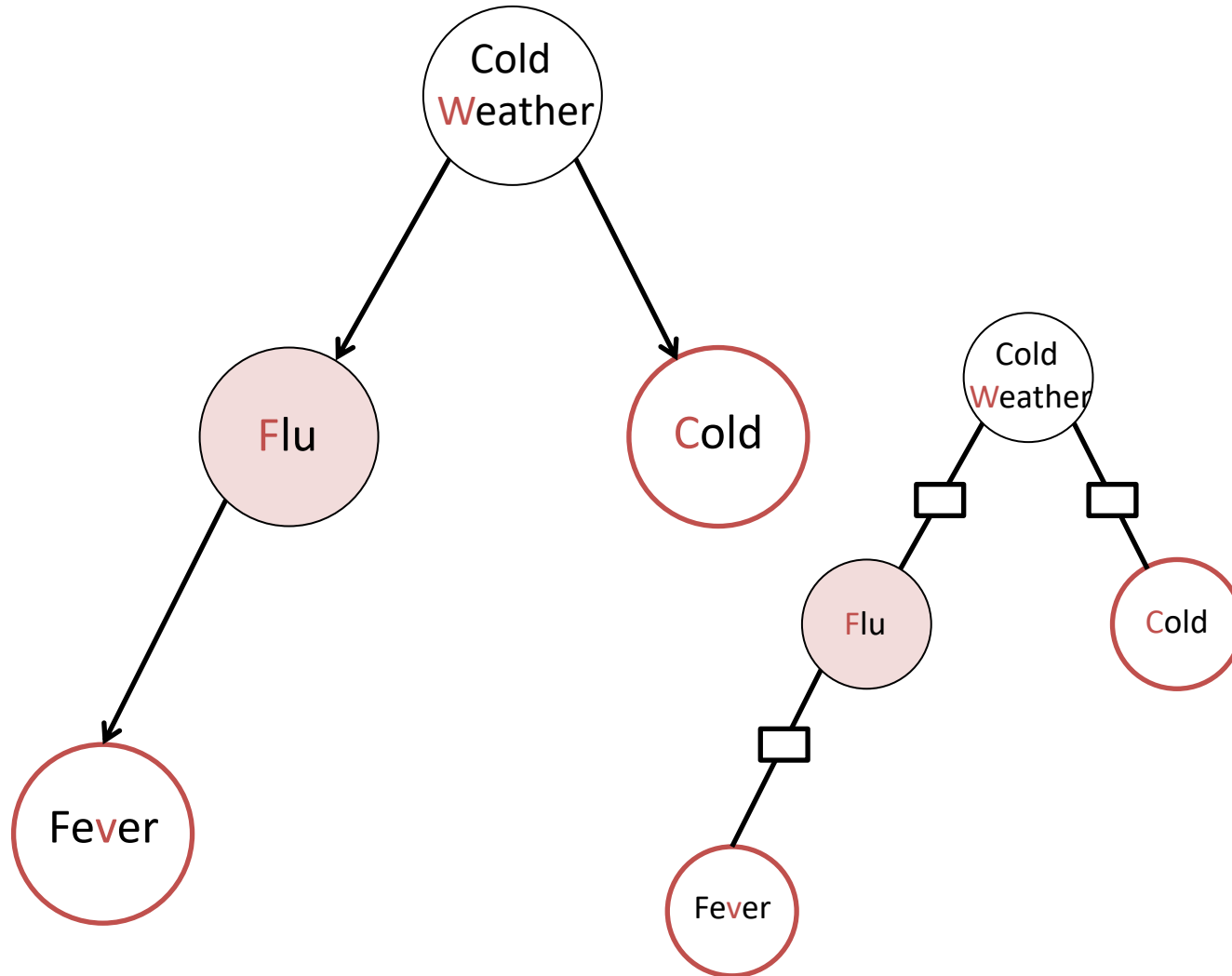
# Conditional Independence



# Conditional Independence

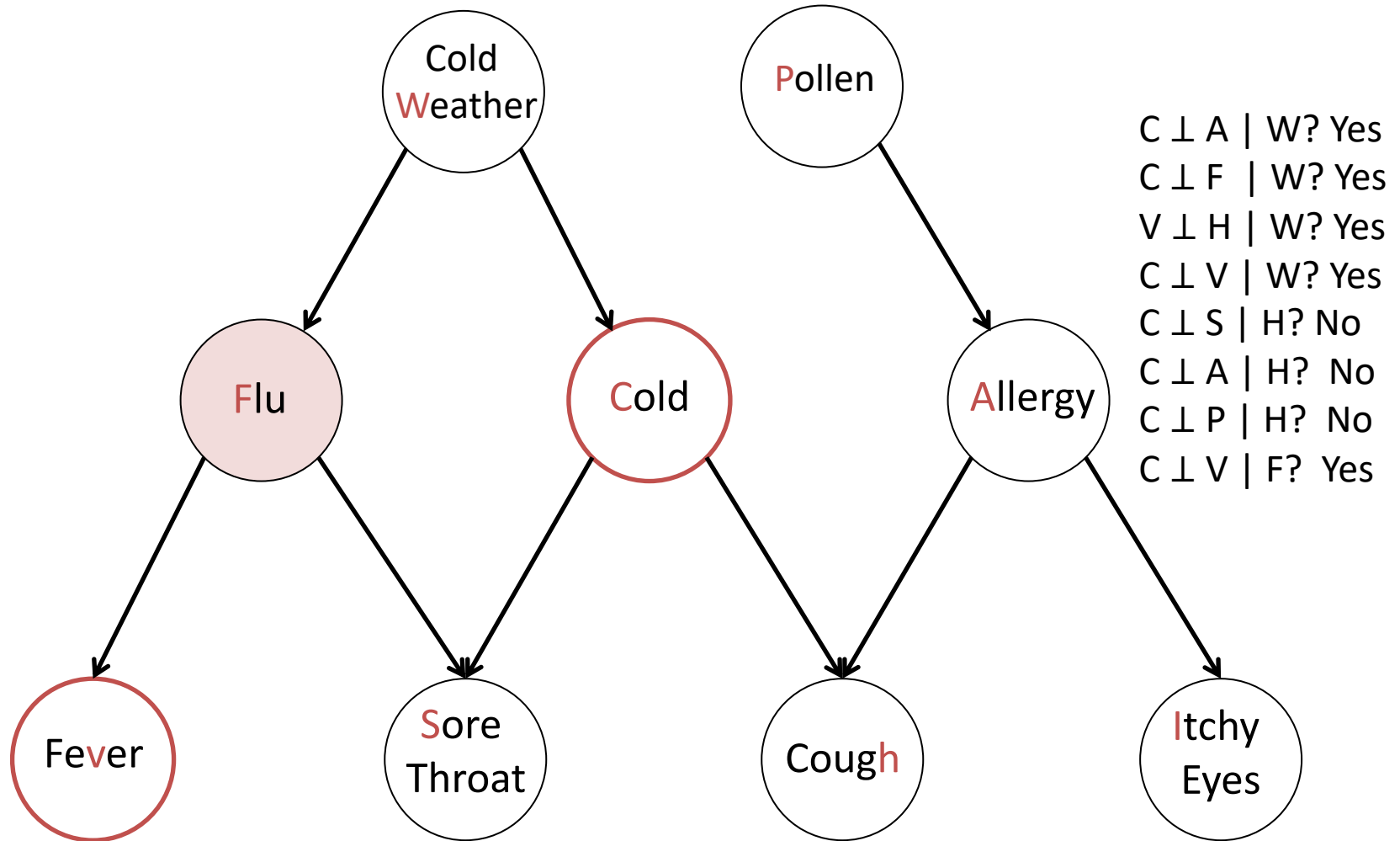


# Conditional Independence

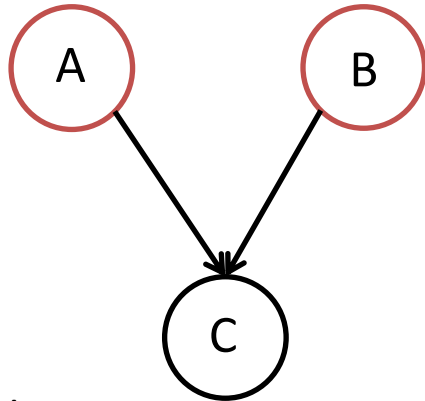


$C \perp A \mid W?$  Yes  
 $C \perp F \mid W?$  Yes  
 $V \perp H \mid W?$  Yes  
 $C \perp V \mid W?$  Yes  
 $C \perp S \mid H?$  No  
 $C \perp A \mid H?$  No  
 $C \perp P \mid H?$  No  
 $C \perp V \mid F?$

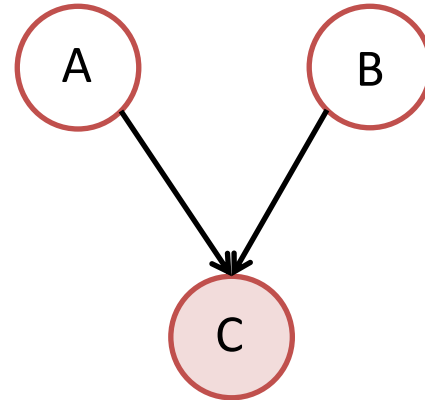
# Conditional Independence



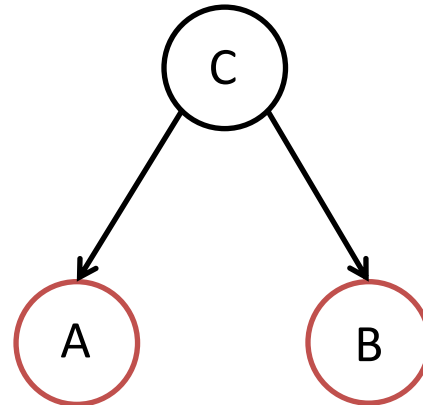
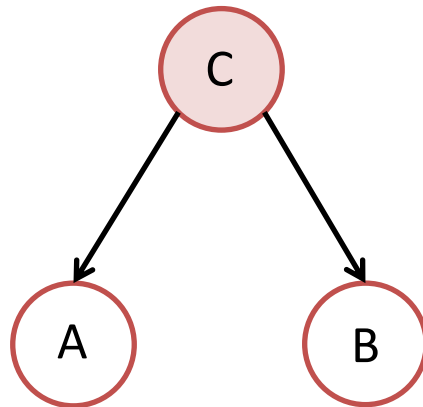
# Patterns



Independent

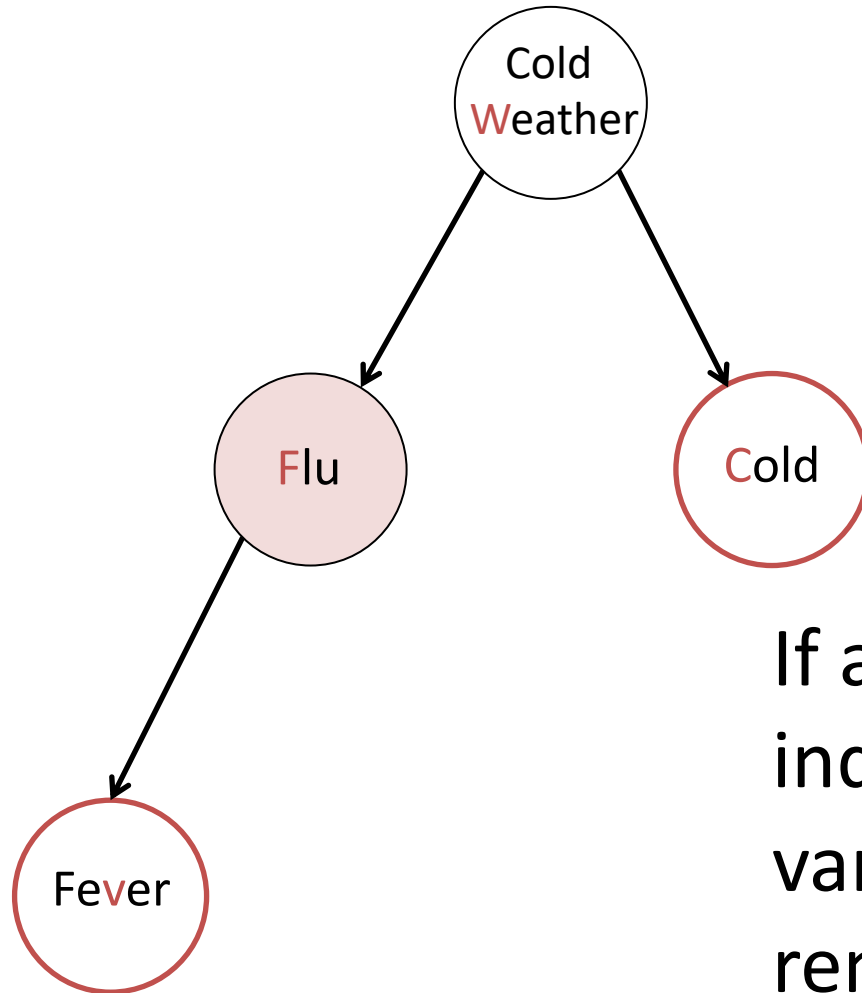


Dependent





# Conditional Independence



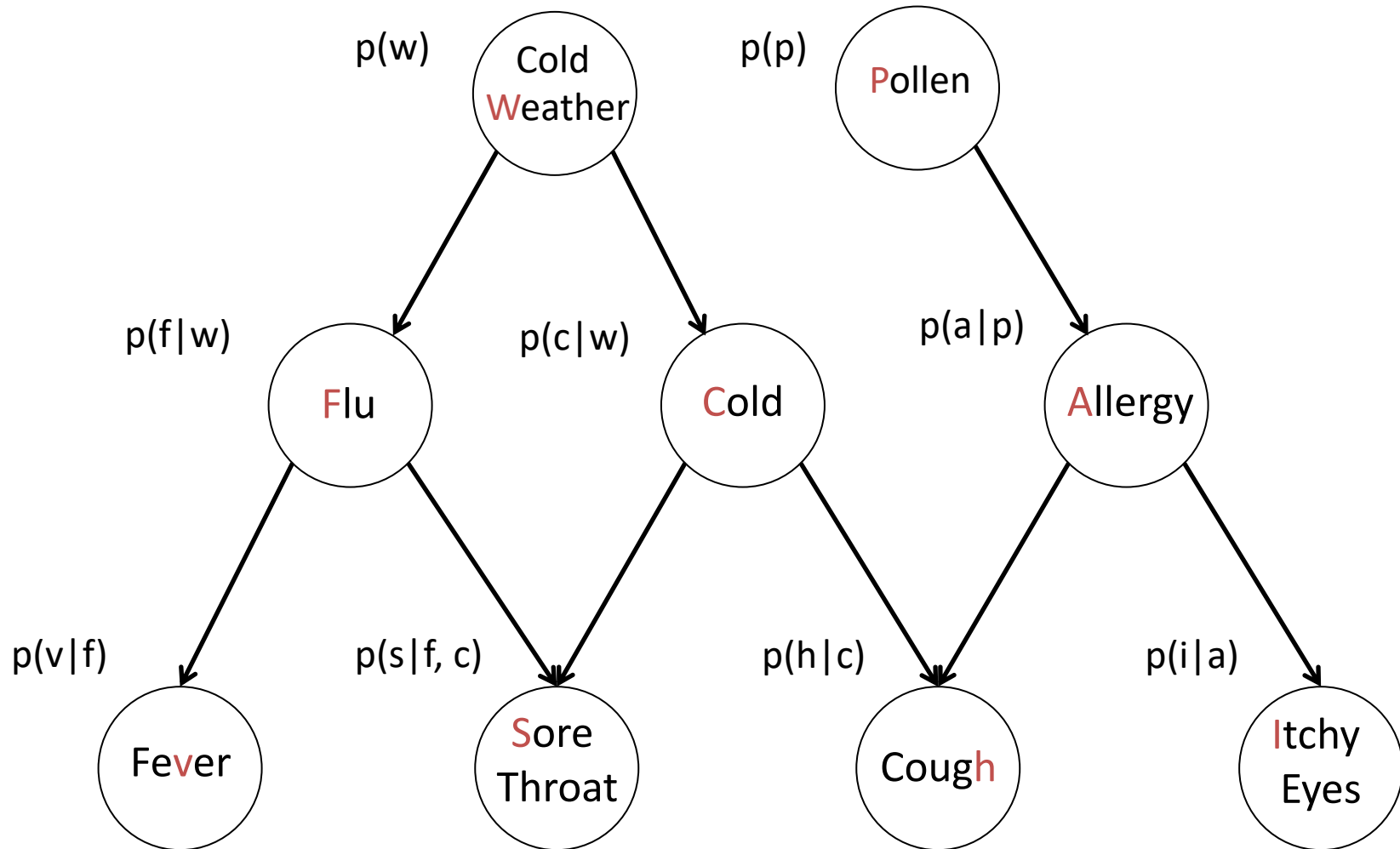
$$P(C=c | F=f) = ?$$

If a variable (Fever) is independent of the Query variable Q (Cold), we can remove(marginalize) it.

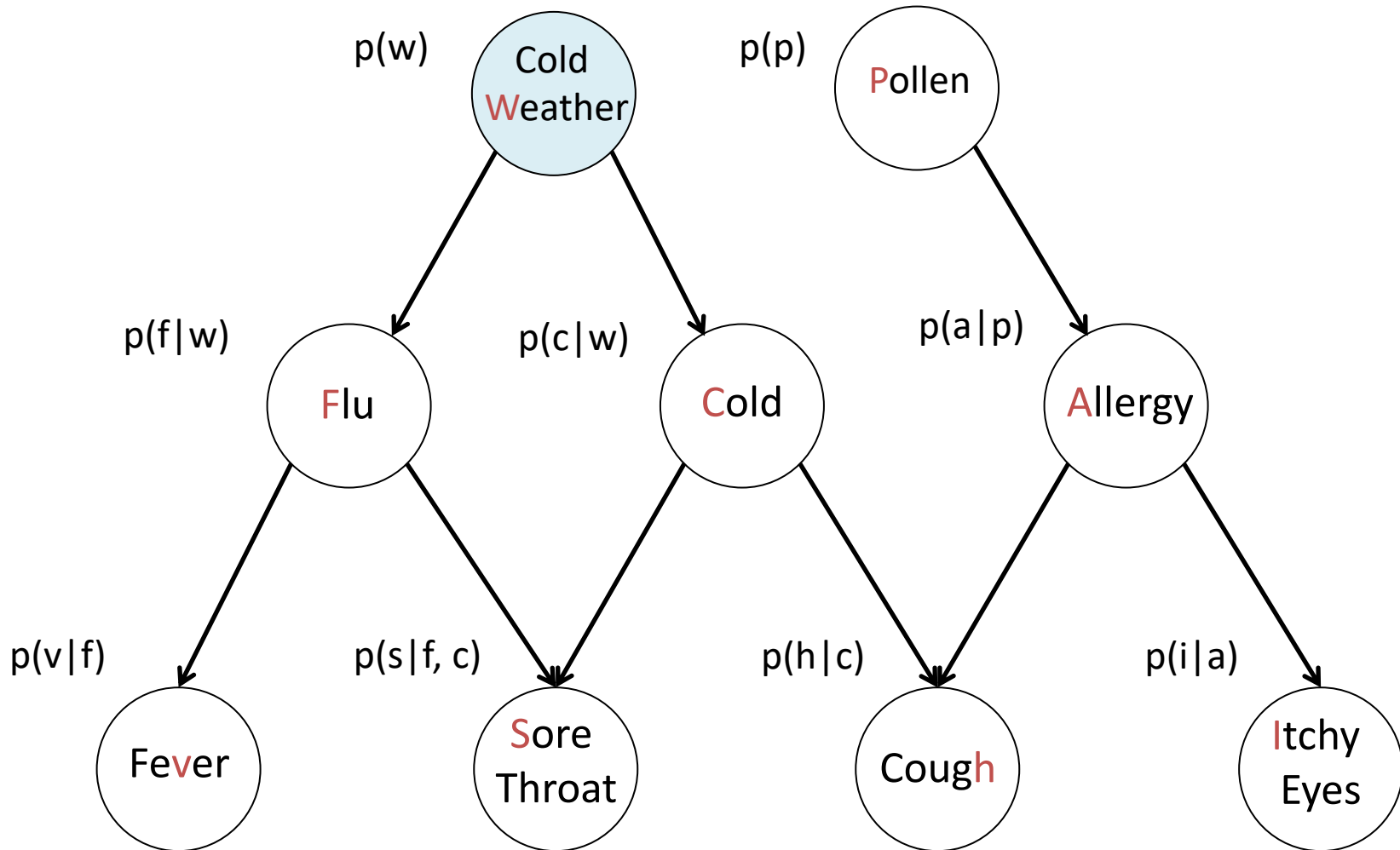
# Roadmap

- Bayesian Networks Introduction
- Probabilistic Queries
- Conditional Independence
- Gibbs Sampling

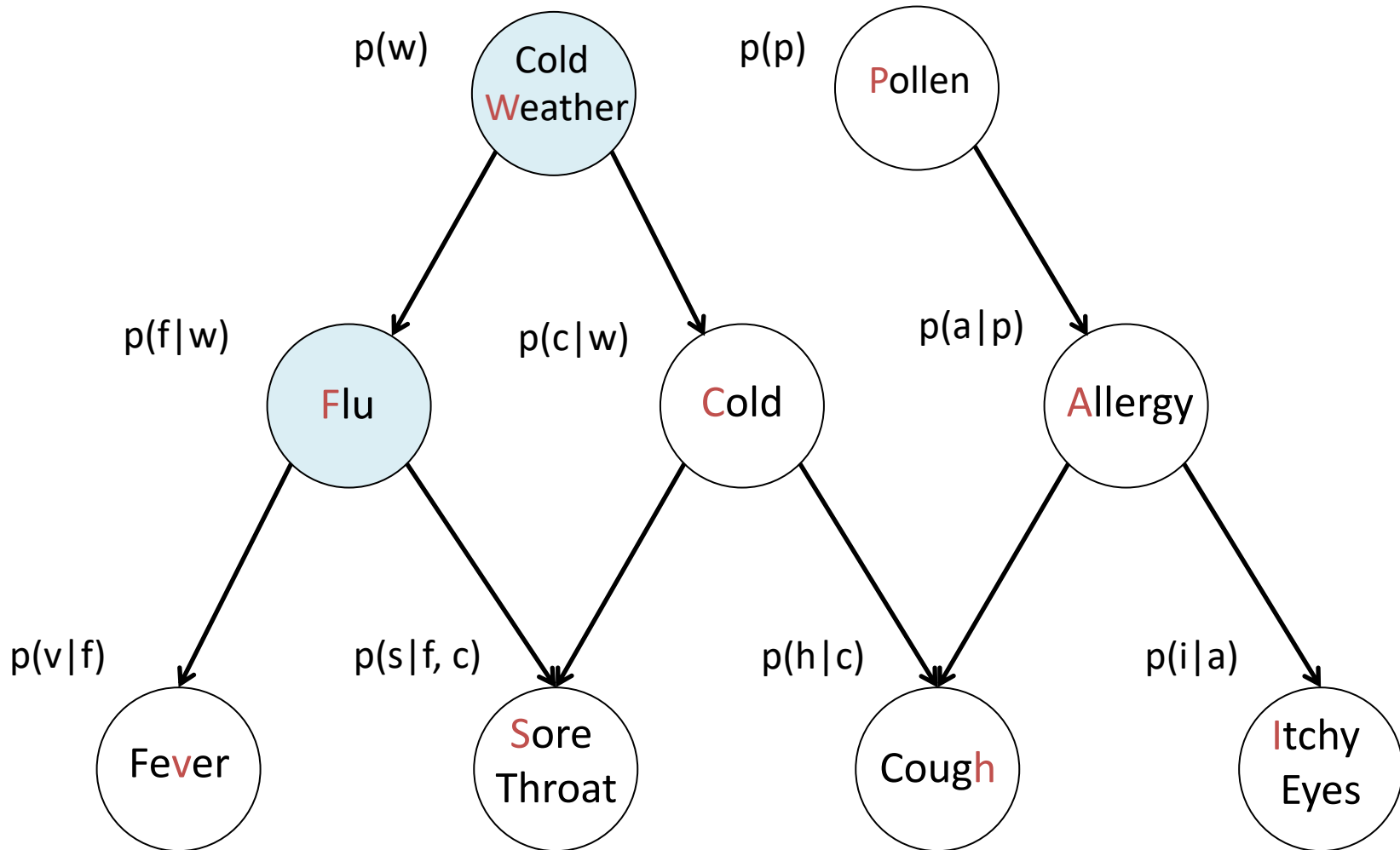
# Sample 1M samples from joint distribution



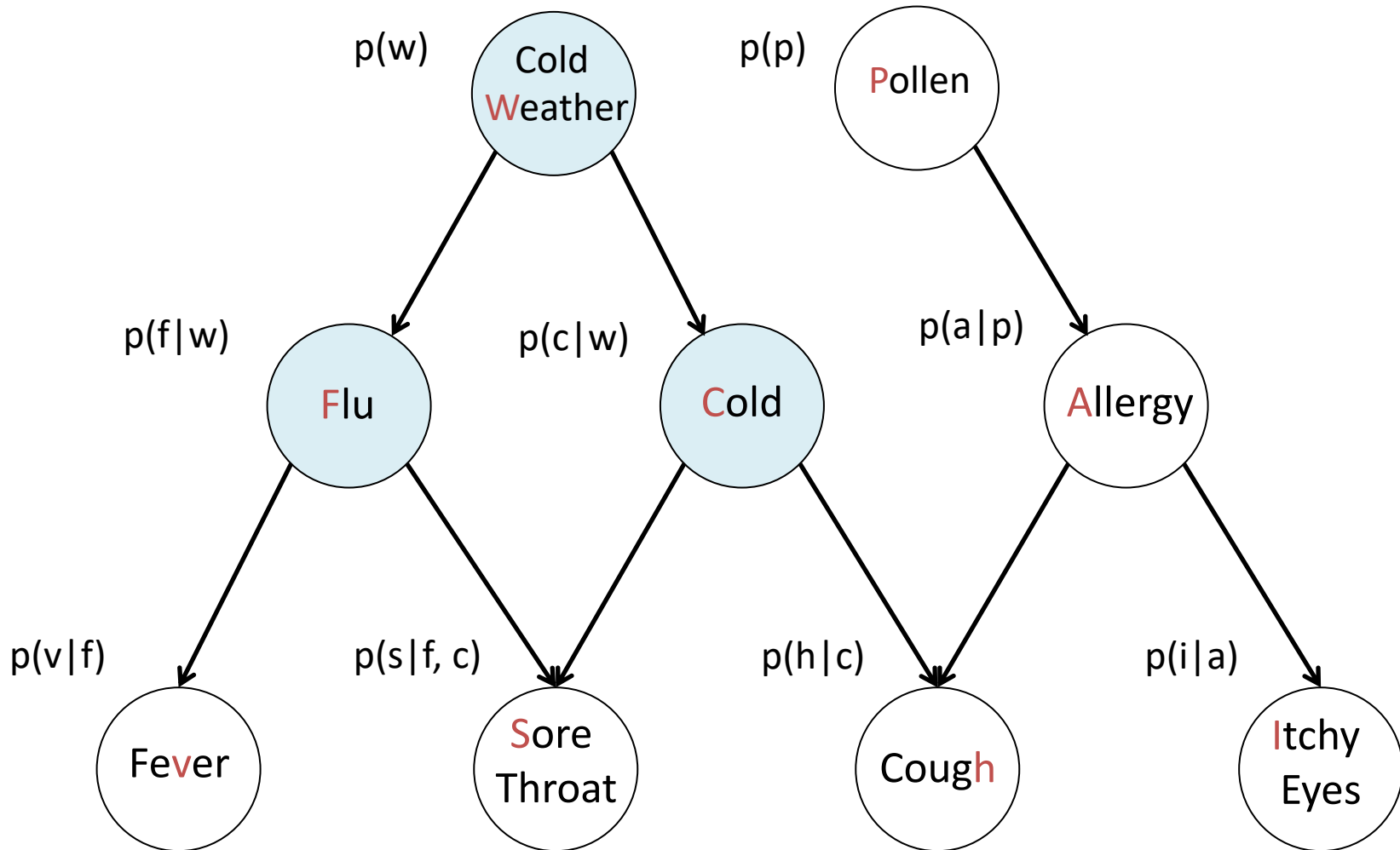
# Forward Sampling



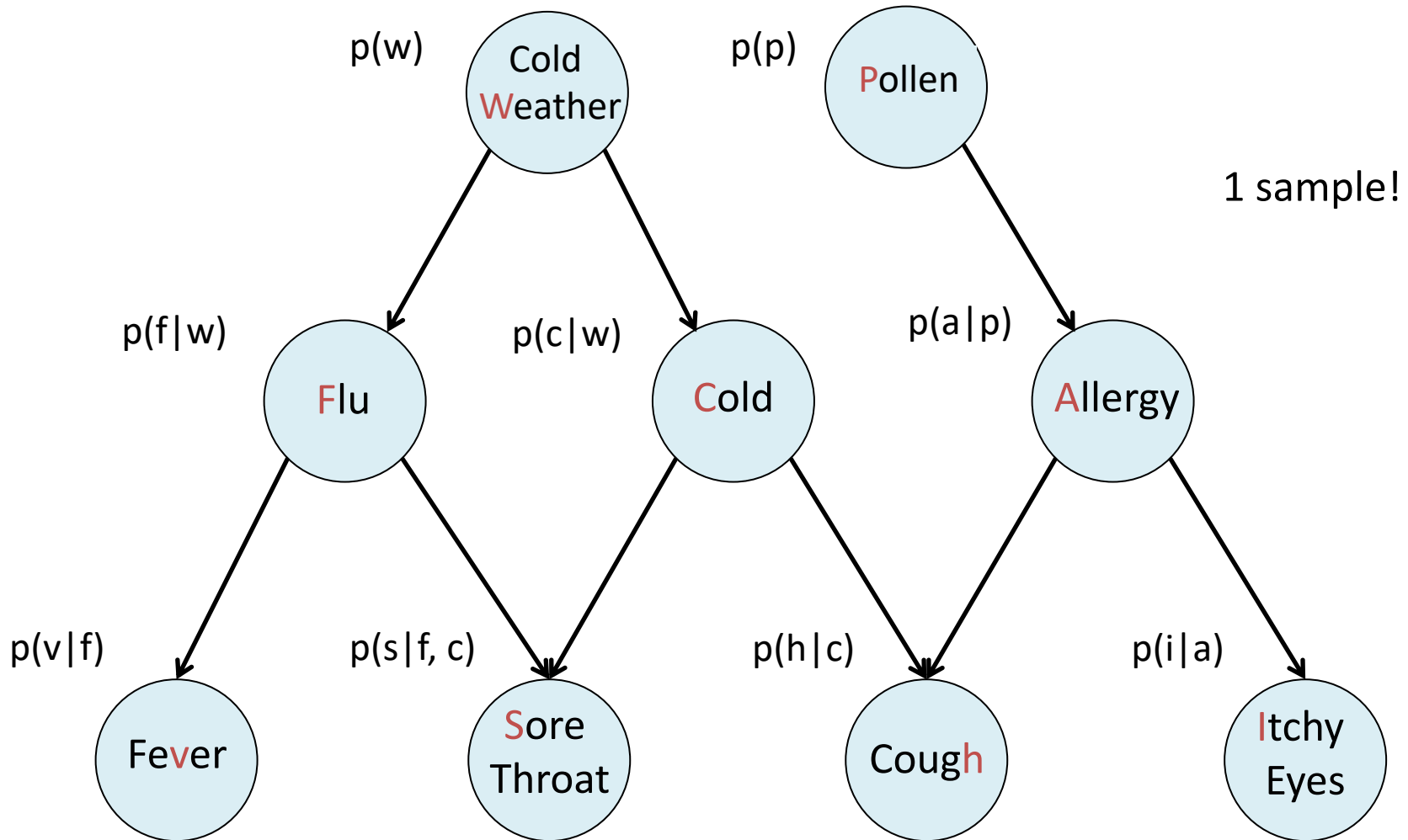
# Forward Sampling



# Forward Sampling



# Forward Sampling



# Gibbs Sampling



## Algorithm: Gibbs sampling

Initialize  $x$  to a random complete assignment

Loop through  $i = 1, \dots, n$  until convergence:

for each  $v$ , compute weight of  $\{X_i : v\} \cup x \setminus \{x_i\}$

Choose  $\{X_i : v\} \cup x \setminus \{x_i\}$  with prob prop. to weight

## Gibbs sampling (probabilistic interpretation)

Loop through  $i = 1, \dots, n$  until convergence:

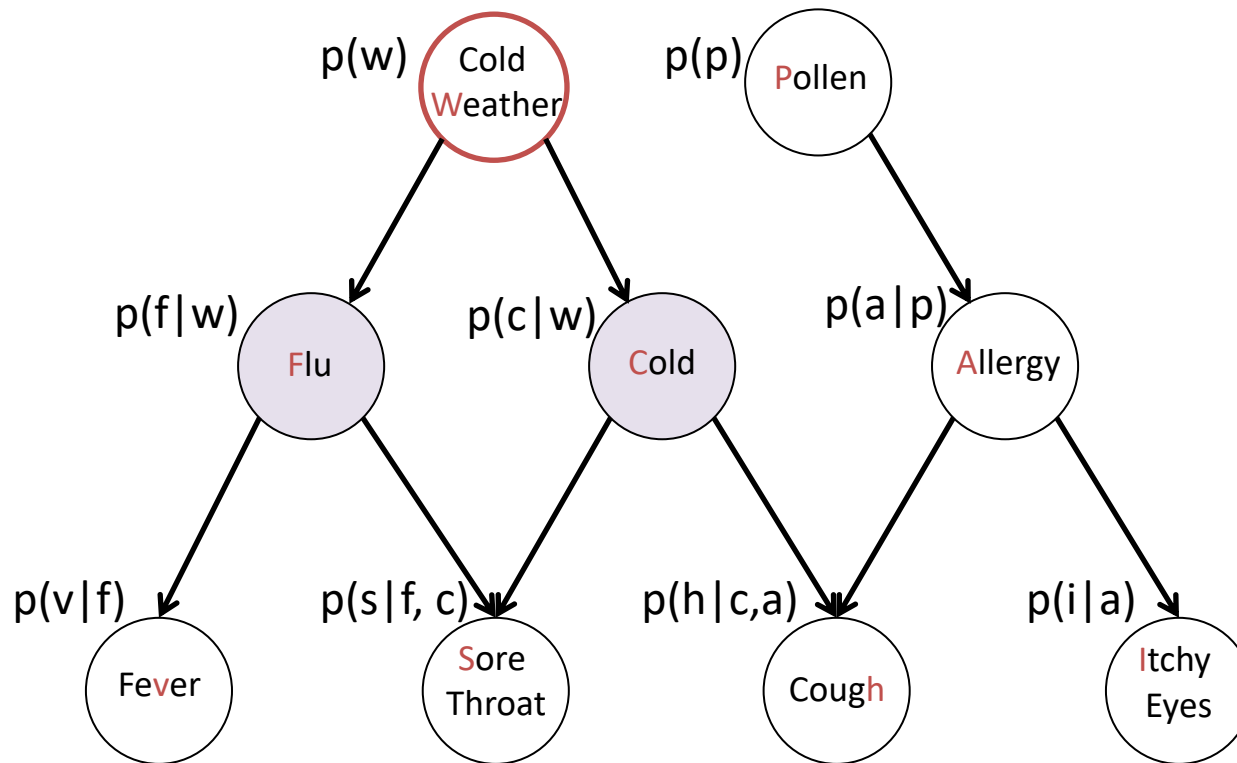
Set  $X_i = v$  with prob.  $\mathbb{P}(X_i = v \mid X_{-i} = x_{-i})$

(notation:  $X_{-i} = X \setminus \{X_i\}$ )



# Gibbs Sampling

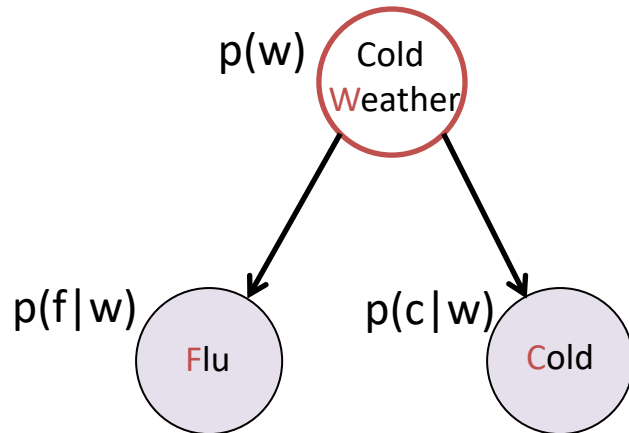
How do we sample a new value for W?



$$P(W=w|F=1, P=1, C=0, \dots, I=0) \\ = P(W=w|F=1, C=0)$$

Markov Blanket!

# Gibbs Sampling

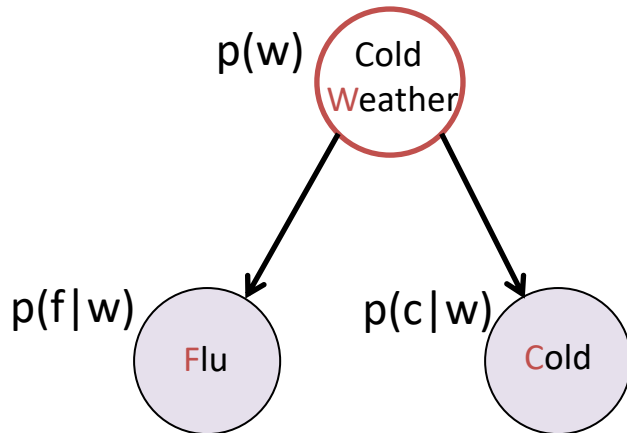


w	p(w)
0	0.4
1	0.6

w	f	p(f w)
0	0	0.95
0	1	0.05
1	0	0.80
1	1	0.20

w	c	p(f w)
0	0	0.88
0	1	0.12
1	0	0.70
1	1	0.30

# Gibbs Sampling



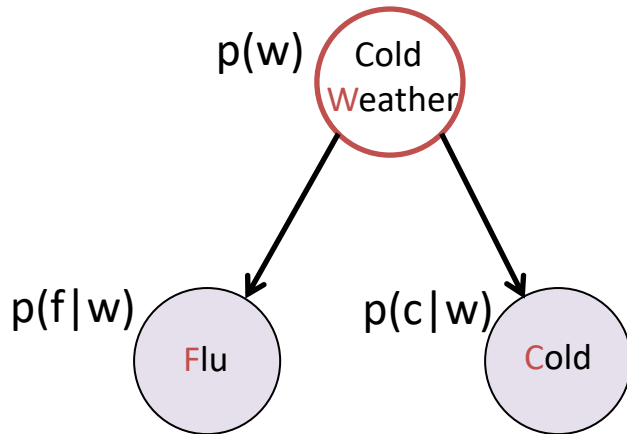
w	p(w)
0	0.4
1	0.6

w	f	p(f w)
0	0	0.95
0	1	0.05
1	0	0.80
1	1	0.20

w	c	p(c w)
0	0	0.88
0	1	0.12
1	0	0.70
1	1	0.30

$$\begin{aligned}
 &P(W=w|F=1, P=1, C=0, \dots, I=0) \\
 &= P(W=w|F=1, C=0) \\
 &\propto P(F=1|W=w) * P(C=0|W=w) * P(W=w)
 \end{aligned}$$

# Gibbs Sampling



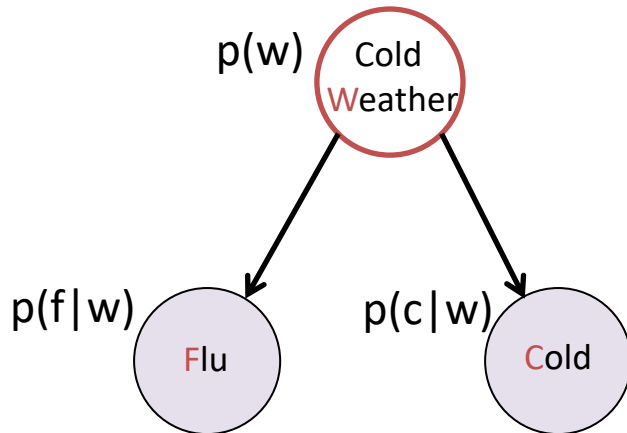
w	p(w)
0	0.40
1	0.60

w	f	p(f w)
0	0	0.95
0	1	0.05
1	0	0.80
1	1	0.20

w	c	p(c w)
0	0	0.88
0	1	0.12
1	0	0.70
1	1	0.30

$$\begin{aligned}
 & P(W=w|F=1, P=1, C=0, \dots, I=0) \\
 &= P(W=w|F=1, C=0) \\
 &\propto P(F=1|W=w) * P(C=0|W=w) * P(W=w) \\
 &= \begin{cases} 0.05 * 0.88 * 0.40, & W = 0 \\ \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

# Gibbs Sampling



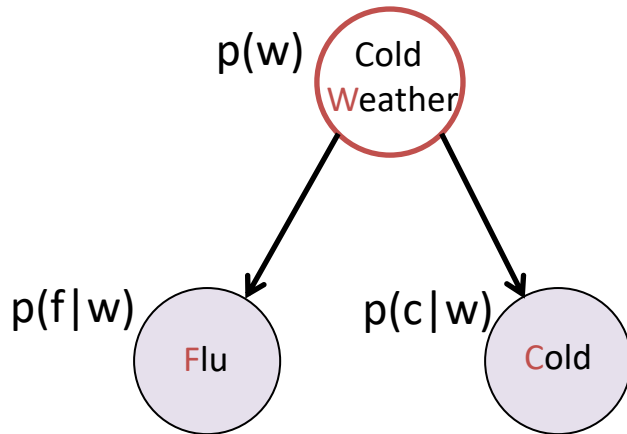
w	p(w)
0	0.40
1	0.60

w	f	p(f w)
0	0	0.95
0	1	0.05
1	0	0.80
1	1	0.20

w	c	p(c w)
0	0	0.88
0	1	0.12
1	0	0.70
1	1	0.30

$$\begin{aligned}
 & P(W=w|F=1, C=0, \dots, I=0) \\
 &= P(W=w|F=1, C=0) \\
 &\propto P(F=1|W=w) * P(C=0|W=w) * P(W=w) \\
 &= \begin{cases} 0.05 * 0.88 * 0.40, & W = 0 \\ 0.20 * 0.70 * 0.60, & W = 1 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

# Gibbs Sampling



w	p(w)
0	0.40
1	0.60

w	f	p(f w)
0	0	0.95
0	1	0.05
1	0	0.80
1	1	0.20

w	c	p(c w)
0	0	0.88
0	1	0.12
1	0	0.70
1	1	0.30

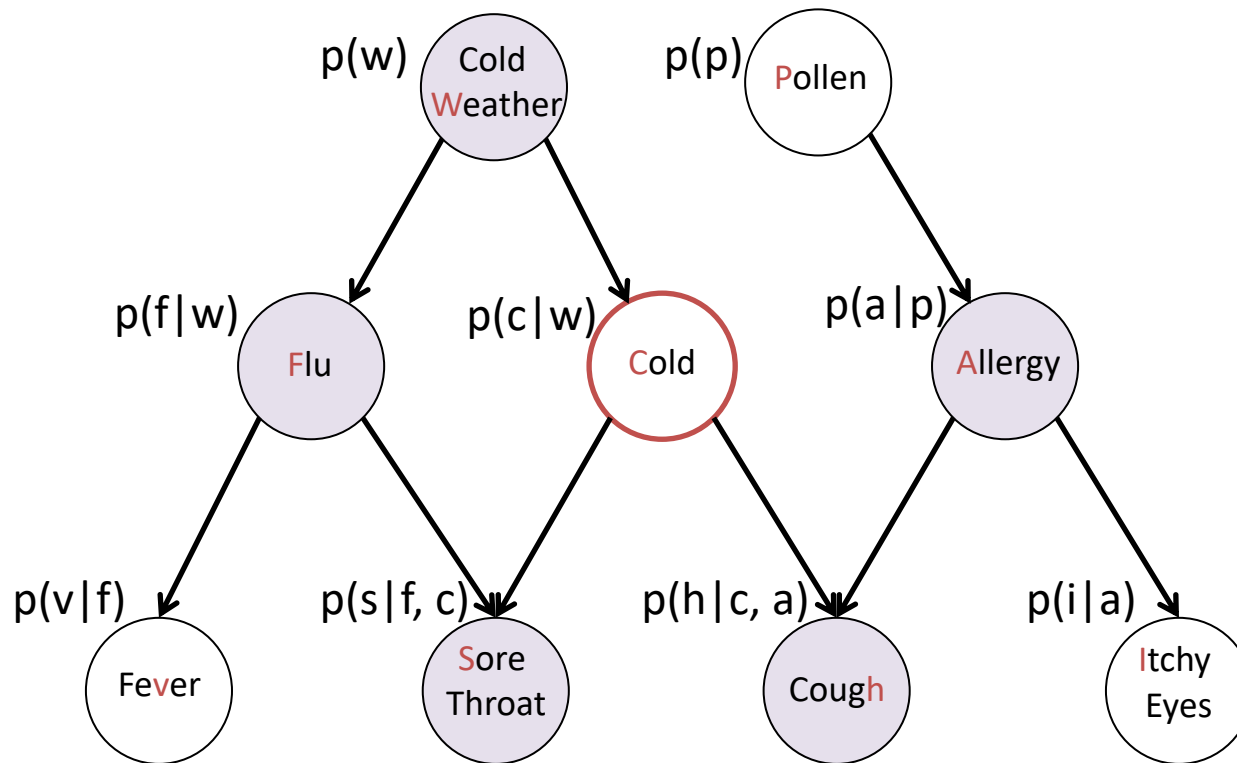
$$\begin{aligned}
 & P(W=w|F=1, C=0, \dots, I=0) \\
 &= P(W=w|F=1, C=0) \\
 &\propto P(F=1|W=w) * P(C=0|W=w) * P(W=w) \\
 &= \begin{cases} 0.05 * 0.88 * 0.40, & W = 0 \\ 0.20 * 0.70 * 0.60, & W = 1 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & P(W = w | F = 1, C = 0) \\
 &= \begin{cases} 0.0176 / (0.0176 + 0.084), & w = 0 \\ 0.084 / (0.0176 + 0.084), & w = 1 \end{cases} \\
 &= \begin{cases} 0.173, & w = 0 \\ 0.827, & w = 1 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

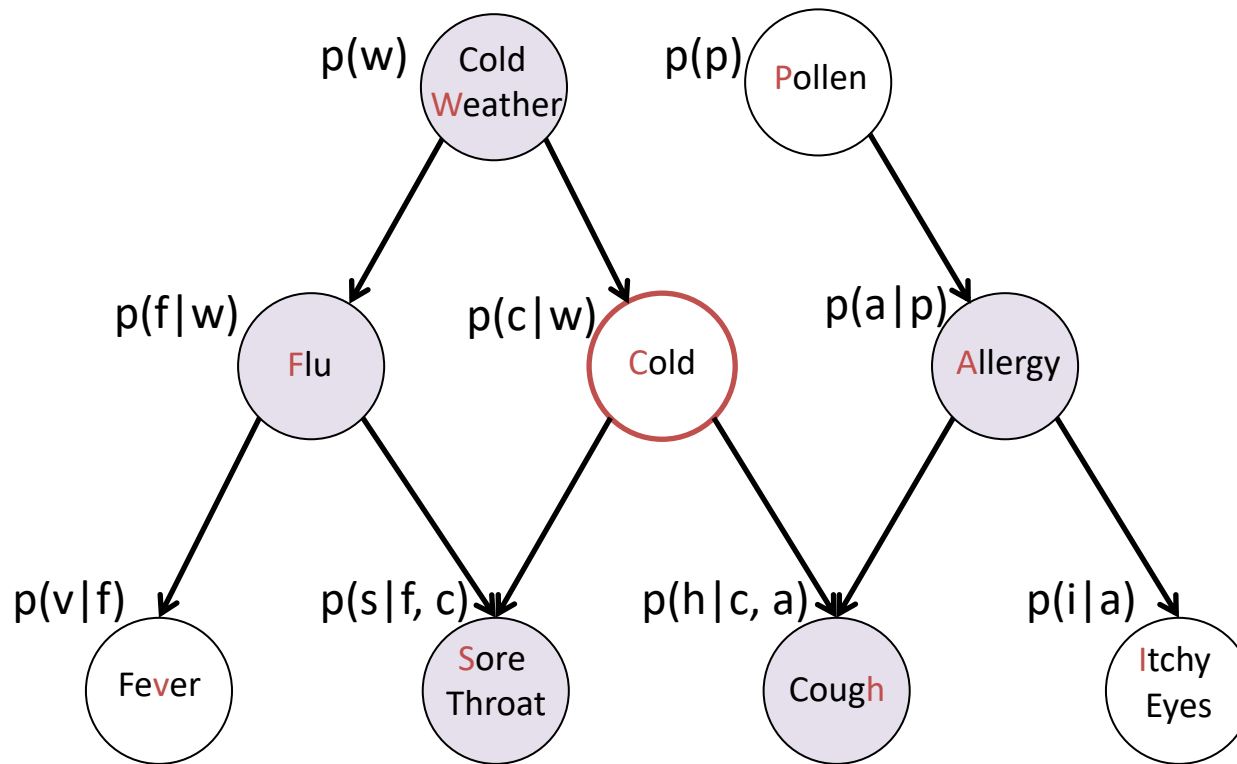
Sample a new w!

# Gibbs Sampling

How do we sample a new value for C?



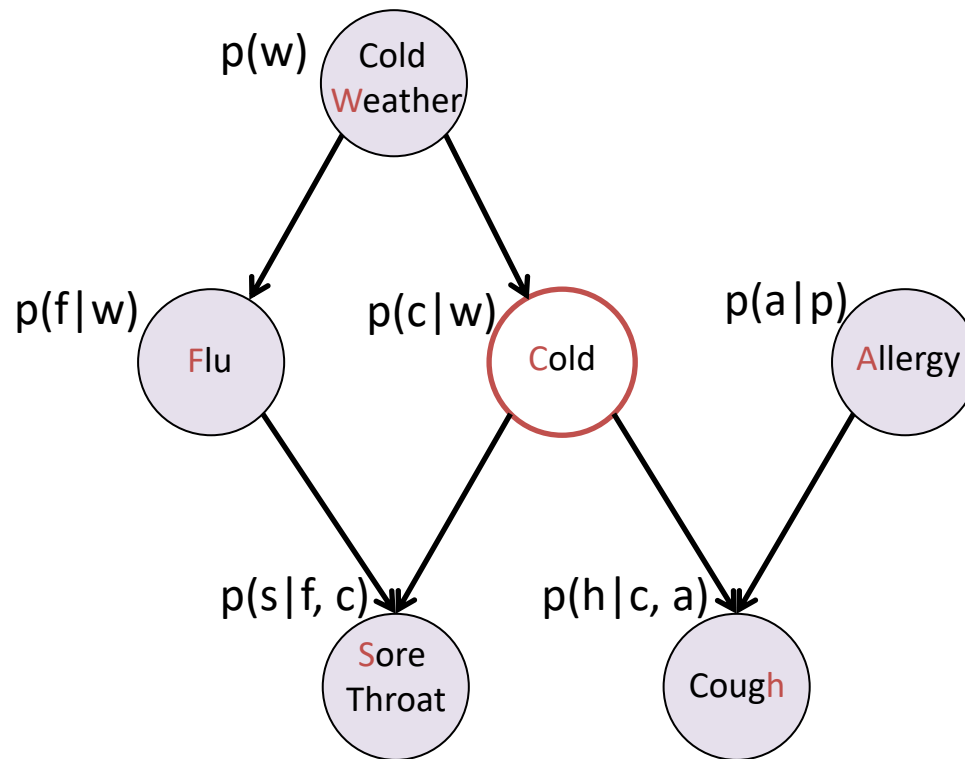
# Gibbs Sampling



$$\begin{aligned} &P(C=c \mid W=1, F=1, P=1, \dots, I=0) \\ &= P(C=c \mid W=1, F=1, S=0, H=1, A=1) \quad \text{Markov Blanket!} \end{aligned}$$



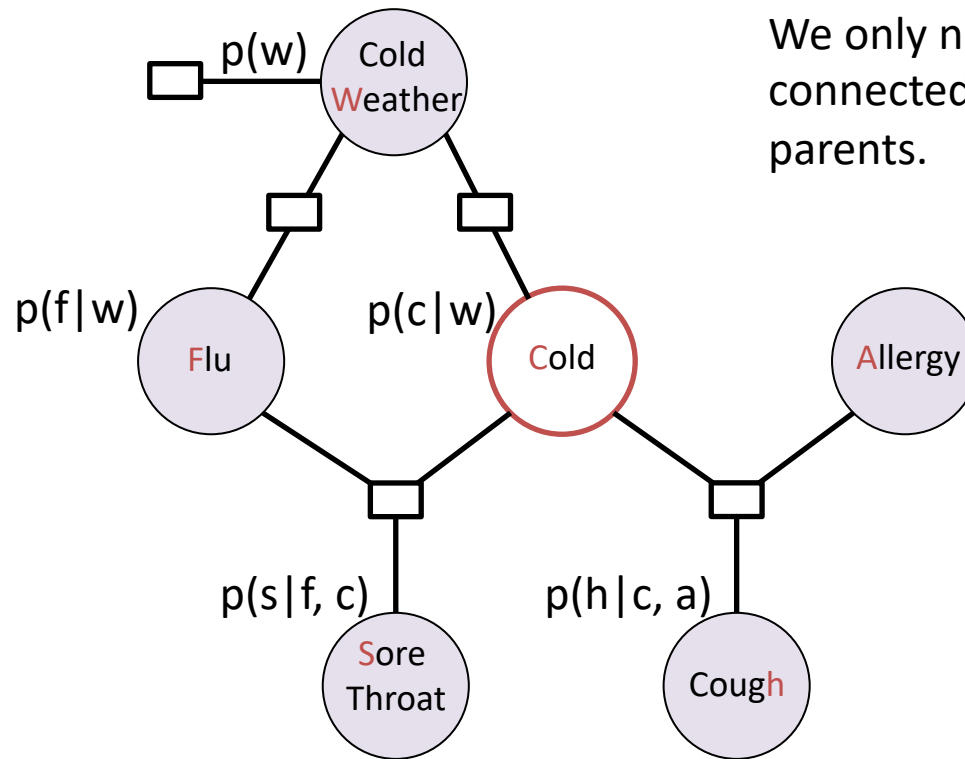
# Gibbs Sampling



$$\begin{aligned} &P(C=c \mid W=1, F=1, P=1, \dots, I=0) \\ &= P(C=c \mid W=1, F=1, S=0, H=1, A=1) \end{aligned}$$

# Gibbs Sampling

## From a Factor Graph Perspective



$$\begin{aligned} & P(C=c \mid W=1, F=1, P=1, \dots, I=0) \\ &= P(C=c \mid W=1, F=1, S=0, H=1, A=1) \\ &= p(w) p(f \mid w) p(c \mid w) p(s \mid f, c) p(h \mid c, a) \end{aligned}$$

# Questions?