

Project Report

Graphical Models LAB

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1 INTRODUCTION

Learning graphical models is a big aspect of machine learning. But for the parameters of the model to be learned, it is often assumed that the structure is already given, which includes information about dependencies and independencies between features. However in practice, that is not the case. Sometimes even the opposite might be true, that the structure between features itself is much more relevant than the actual amplitude of their interactions, with the hope of being able to interpret the interactions (e.g. in a causal context). This is also an inspiration for our assignment, where our main task is coming up with a search strategy to find a sparse Bayesian Network that fits the data we were given.

For our assignment, we focused on Gaussian Bayesian Networks (GBN). A GBN is a Bayesian Network where the conditional distributions of a feature given their parents is a Gaussian. Another constraint to the GBN is that the mean parameter of the Gaussian, that is the conditional distribution, can only depend linearly on the values of the feature's parents in the Network Graph. So with n as the total number of features, the problem of learning the distribution $p(x_i|x_{\text{pa}(i)})$ for a feature $i \in [n]$, its value $x_i \in \mathbb{R}$, and the value of their parents $x_{\text{pa}(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_i}$ is equivalent to learning $\hat{\beta}_i^* \in \mathbb{R}, \hat{\beta}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{n_i}, \hat{\sigma}_i \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $p(x_i|x_{\text{pa}(i)}) \sim \mathcal{N}(\hat{\beta}_i^* + \hat{\beta}_i^T x_{\text{pa}(i)}, \hat{\sigma}_i^2)$. Now for these parameters, the ML-estimates have a simple closed-form solution (it is just linear regression), so finding the best parameters for any given structure is simple and efficient.

The dataset we were given spans different attributes of Portuguese "Vinho Verde" wine, which was originally used in [cite]. It consists of twelve features: eleven continuous physicochemical attributes and one discrete sensory attribute (quality). Here, i will treat quality as a continuous feature.

■ visualize data?

2 METHODS

For the structure learning algorithm, i implemented a tabu search, because it generally performs well in accuracy and runtime (cite overview). I also combined the tabu search with random restarts. The entire parameterized algorithm is illustrated in algorithm 1. It is important to note that the function arguments are all passed by reference, so mutations inside of functions will affect the passed argument even outside the function.

First we do a hill climb. After the first hill climb, we do t_0 tabu walks followed by another hill climb each. Then we do a random restart and do it all again. The random restart procedure is repeated t_1 times.

- t_0 : number of tabu walks
- n_0 : maximum length of a tabu walk

Algorithm 1: Tabu Search with Random Restarts

```
input : dataset  $D$ , initial DAG  $G$ 
 $G_{max} \leftarrow \text{copy of } G$ ;
HillClimb( $D, G_{max}$ );
for  $t_0$  times do
    TabuWalk( $D, G_{max}, n_0, l$ );
    HillClimb( $D, G_{max}$ );
end
for  $t_1$  times do
    RandomRestart( $D, G_{max}, n_1$ );
    HillClimb( $D, G_{max}$ );
    for  $t_0$  times do
        TabuWalk( $D, G_{max}, n_0, l$ );
        HillClimb( $D, G_{max}$ );
    end
end
```

- l : length of the tabu list
- t_1 : number of random restarts
- n_1 : number of random steps during a random restart

2.1 Hill Climbing

The hill climbing algorithm just applies every possible change that improves the objective function. It is illustrated in function 2.

Function 2: ClimbHill

```
input : dataset  $D$ , current DAG  $G$ 
while  $S_{max}$  increases do
     $C \leftarrow \text{AllChanges}(G)$ ;
    foreach  $c \in C$  do
        apply the change  $c$  to  $G$ ;
        if  $\text{Score}(G, D) > S_{max}$  then
             $S_{max} \leftarrow \text{Score}(G', D)$ ;
        else
            undo the change  $c$  in  $G$ ;
        end
    end
end
```

In order to avoid copying the adjacency matrix every time a change is applied, the adjacency matrix is changed in-place, and then the score is evaluated. This is also improves the efficiency of generating all possible changes, which is illustrated in function 3. The evaluation of the score can be sped up by only evaluating

local changes of the changed nodes. This is further discussed in subsubsection 2.4.1.

Function 3: AllChanges(G)

```

input : DAG  $G$ 
output : all possible changes to  $G$  such that  $G$  is still a DAG
         after the application of the change
 $C \leftarrow \emptyset$ ;
foreach  $(u, v) \in E_G$  do
     $c \leftarrow \text{FLIP}(u, v)$ ;
    apply the change  $c$  to  $G$ ;
    if  $G$  does not have a cycle then
         $C \leftarrow C \cup \{c\}$ ;
    undo the change  $c$  in  $G$ ;
end
foreach  $(u, v) \in E_G$  do
     $c \leftarrow \text{DELETION}(u, v)$ ;
    // deletions do not add cycles
     $C \leftarrow C \cup \{c\}$ ;
end
 $G^t \leftarrow \text{TransitiveClosure}(G)$ ;
foreach  $u, v \in V_G, u \neq v$  do
    if  $(u, v) \notin E_G$  and  $(v, u) \notin E_{G^t}$  then
         $c \leftarrow \text{ADDITION}(u, v)$ ;
         $C \leftarrow C \cup \{c\}$ ;
end
return  $C$ 

```

Another key point to the efficiency of function 3 is the efficiency of the cyclicity check. For additions, this can be done by computing the transitive closure G^t of G , which can be done in $O(|V_G|^3)$. Then if $(v, u) \notin E_{G^t}$, the addition of (u, v) will not create a new cycle. For flips, I didn't find a more efficient way than completely checking the resulting graph for cycles. This can be done in $O(|V_G| + |E_G|)$ with Kosaraju-Sharir's algorithm [cite]. But because I used adjacency matrices instead of adjacency lists, Kosaraju-Sharir's algorithm takes $O(|V_G|^2)$. Therefore, the resulting time for generating all flips is $O(|E_G| \cdot |V_G|^2)$. It follows that the overall time for generating all possible changes is $O((|V_G| + |E_G|) \cdot |V_G|^2)$.

2.2 Tabu Walks

2.3 Random Restarts

2.4 Choice of Optimized Score

For the score function $p(G|D) \propto p(D|G) \cdot p(G)$, I used the approximation

$$p(D|G) \approx p(D|G, \hat{\theta})$$

$$\hat{\theta} := \arg \max_{\theta} p(D|G, \theta)$$

and the prior

$$p(G) \propto \frac{1}{|E|^\lambda}$$

With this, the objective function can be decomposed into the sum of independent node scores and a regularization term.

$$\begin{aligned} \arg \max_G p(G|D) &= \arg \max_G \log p(D|G) + \log p(G) \\ &\approx \arg \max_G \log p(D|G, \hat{\theta}) - \lambda |E_G| \\ &= \arg \max_G \sum_{i \in [n]} S_i(G) - \lambda |E_G| \end{aligned}$$

where

$$S_i(G) := -|D| \cdot \log \hat{\sigma}_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in D} \left(\frac{x_i - (\hat{\beta}_i^\top x_{\text{pa}(i)} + \hat{\beta}_i^*)}{\hat{\sigma}_i} \right)^2$$

and $\hat{\theta} := (\hat{\beta}_i, \hat{\beta}_i^*, \hat{\sigma}_i)_{i \in [n]}$ are the respective ML estimates for

$$p(x_i | x_{\text{pa}(i)}) \sim \mathcal{N}(\hat{\beta}_i^\top x_{\text{pa}(i)} + \hat{\beta}_i^*, \hat{\sigma}_i^2)$$

A derivation of this can be found in subsection A.1.

2.4.1 Implications for Hill Climbing. Elementary changes (addition, subtraction, flip of an edge) only influence local distributions. That means if we construct a graph G' , where G' was made by applying an elementary change to an edge (u, v) in G , the comparison $p(G'|D) > p(G|D)$ can be evaluated locally:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i \in [n]} S_i(G') - \lambda |E_{G'}| &> \sum_{i \in [n]} S_i(G) - \lambda |E_G| \\ \iff \sum_{i \in [n]} S_i(G') - S_i(G) &> \lambda (|E_{G'}| - |E_G|) \\ \iff \underbrace{\sum_{i \in \{u, v\}} S_i(G') - S_i(G)}_{:= \Delta_S(G', G)} &> \underbrace{\lambda (|E_{G'}| - |E_G|)}_{:= \Delta_E(G', G)} \end{aligned}$$

Where the second equivalence holds because $S_i(\cdot)$ only depends on node i and its parents. Therefore $S_i(G') = S_i(G)$ for $i \notin \{u, v\}$. Note that $\Delta_E(G', G)$ only depends on the type of change applied to G :

$$\Delta_E(G', G) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{addition} \\ 0 & \text{flip} \\ -1 & \text{deletion} \end{cases}$$

$\Delta_S(G', G)$ measures the improvement of node scores when the change is applied to G .

Similarly, two alterations G_1 and G_2 of G can be compared:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i \in [n]} S_i(G_1) - \lambda |E_{G_1}| &> \sum_{i \in [n]} S_i(G_2) - \lambda |E_{G_2}| \\ \iff \Delta_S(G_1, G) - \Delta_S(G_2, G) &> \lambda (\Delta_E(G_1, G) - \Delta_E(G_2, G)) \end{aligned}$$

A derivation of this can be found in subsection A.2.

The interpretation of this is that a change has to bring an improvement of at least λ per edge in order to improve the whole objective function. But more importantly, this allows a very efficient comparison of two different changes, which we need to efficiently find the best possible change for [Hill Climbing] and [Tabu Walks]

2.5 Parameter Fine-Tuning

3 RESULTS

3.1 Generated Structures

3.2 Performance

Some performance analysis

3.3 Likelihood

Cross validation time.

Table 1: Error Score Comparison

Recommender	RMSE	MAE
user based	0.670	0.301
item based	0.569	0.222
factorization	0.512	0.207
hybrid	0.496	0.193

3.3.1 Submission Scores.

4 CONCLUSION

Some conclusion.

REFERENCES

A CALCULATIONS

A.1 Score Function

Here we derive

$$\begin{aligned}
\max_G \log p(D|G, \hat{\theta}) &= \max_G \sum_{i \in [n]} S_i(G) \\
\max_G \log p(D|G, \hat{\theta}) &= \max_G \log \left[\prod_{x \in D} p(x|G, \hat{\theta}) \right] \\
&= \max_G \log \left[\prod_{x \in D} \prod_{i \in [n]} p(x_i | x_{\text{pa}(i)}, \hat{\beta}_i, \hat{\beta}_i^*, \hat{\sigma}_i) \right] \\
&= \max_G \sum_{x \in D} \sum_{i \in [n]} \log p(x_i | x_{\text{pa}(i)}, \hat{\beta}_i, \hat{\beta}_i^*, \hat{\sigma}_i) \\
&= \max_G \sum_{x \in D} \sum_{i \in [n]} \log \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_i} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x_i - (\hat{\beta}_i^\top x_{\text{pa}(i)} + \hat{\beta}_i^*)}{\sigma_i} \right)^2 \right) \right] \\
&= \max_G \sum_{x \in D} \sum_{i \in [n]} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x_i - (\hat{\beta}_i^\top x_{\text{pa}(i)} + \hat{\beta}_i^*)}{\sigma_i} \right)^2 - \log \hat{\sigma}_i - \frac{1}{2} \log 2\pi \right] \\
&= \max_G \sum_{i \in [n]} \underbrace{\left[-|D| \cdot \log \hat{\sigma}_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in D} \left(\frac{x_i - (\hat{\beta}_i^\top x_{\text{pa}(i)} + \hat{\beta}_i^*)}{\hat{\sigma}_i} \right)^2 \right]}_{=S_i(G)} \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

Note that $\hat{\theta}(\hat{\beta}_i, \hat{\sigma}_i)$ depends on $G(\text{pa}(i))$.

A.2 Graph Comparison

For a graph G' that was made by applying one elementary change to a graph G , it holds that

$$\sum_{i \in [n]} S_i(G') = \sum_{i \in [n]} S_i(G) + \Delta_S(G', G) \quad (1)$$

and

$$|E_{G'}| = |E_G| + \Delta_E(G', G) \quad (2)$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{i \in [n]} S_i(G_1) - \lambda |E_{G_1}| > \sum_{i \in [n]} S_i(G_2) - \lambda |E_{G_2}| \\
&\stackrel{(1),(2)}{\iff} \Delta_S(G_1, G) - \lambda \Delta_E(G_1, G) > \Delta_S(G_2, G) - \lambda \Delta_E(G_2, G) \\
&\iff \Delta_S(G_1, G) - \Delta_S(G_2, G) > \lambda (\Delta_E(G_1, G) - \Delta_E(G_2, G))
\end{aligned}$$